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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

### FROM COLUMBUS, O.

**Convening of the State Legislature—A Determined Search for a Policy Without Success—A Democratic Machiavelli in Undress—Toasting Presidential Candidates, and How it Resulted—A Bill to Make Education Compulsory—The Old Fight of Last Winter on Again.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., December 8, 1874.

Since little remains in the span of life that is allotted to man but to look around us and die, let us turn aside for a few moments and talk of the new regime and the Era of the Restoration as it appears in its second year.

WANTED—A POLICY.

A week ago the Democratic Legislature of last winter met here again in adjourned session. They had had something like a year's experience of the enjoyments and responsibilities of power. The new dynasty was fairly set up and started running. Besides this, their confidence was more than restored by the indorsements the party had received in the fall elections. It was time to enunciate a policy. Now, the old Governor had been relied upon for this, but he was too much ingrossed with the local affairs of state to take any time for this, and besides, a policy might prove disastrous to his Presidential aspirations. So he wisely confined himself to a few glittering generalities and let the policy pass unnoticed. Old Morality having failed to respond the young oracle stepped into the ring in the shape of Eshelman, the chairman on figures.

The only comfort of Eshelman's whole existence is in contemplating long columns of statistics. He eats, drinks, sleeps and carries out a generally stupid existence with figures for his only companions. The multiplication table is his spouse, and averages and approximate estimates and ratios and the like, his only associates. So, when he rose in his seat on the first day of the session, and announced a policy in the shape of an appropriation bill for the next year, he narrowly escaped being mistaken for the prophet of the new dispensation. But it turned out that the bald head consulted with any of his associates in regard to these figures, which made them all mad, and hadn't any data to speak of on which to found his estimates, but had made them up on the running guess principle. And so his policy went for naught. Then a-half dozen or so tried to found a policy on the head of the Adair liquor law and as many more on amending the' game laws, and so it has been going ever since. Poor old Poe, the Democratic member from Cleveland, as he stood on the floor with chattering teeth and trembling voice, and asked them to pass a bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, was the least exponent of their unformed policy that has yet been presented. They all want to do something grand and lofty and enduring, but what that something is or will be, they're blest if they can tell!

WASH. M'LEAN,

of Cincinnati, has been here a day or two chatting with the faithful that drift capitalward with the advent of restored power. A short, light-complexioned man is he, rather heavy, but not clumsy, with a keen steel-blue eye and sandy whiskers, plentifully sprinkled with gray, with a quick determined step and a manner that impresses every one by its earnestness. Wash. McLean is to-day probably the leading Democratic politician of the United States. He is, well, we'll say, fifty, giving him the benefit of the doubt whether he be not nearer sixty years old, in the very prime and vigor of mannood, and has never asked office at the hands of the party. Possessed of a man's fortune he has given up business entirely, and now devotes himself to politics as a sort of recreation. His political mission seems to be to make candidates rather than to be one, and so adroitly does he lay his plans and so earnestly does he work for their success, that the small-fry politicians gather around him wherever he goes, and watch his movements and listen to the huge chunks of political wisdom that are supposed to drop from his lips, as though he held the destinies of the party in his grasp. It is a curious fact, though, that with all his political prescience, and with all his careful wire-laying, he has never been able to make a President. Other offices he has filled with his party friends, a score of them, but never the Presidential one, though he has been one of the prominent players on the board for twenty-five or thirty years. He doesn't love Thurman, because Thurman is a contraband first and opposed to the greenback theory. He does'nt love Hendricks, because Hendricks spoiled his plans to nominate Pendleton in 1868. He even fails to recognize in Governor Allen the embodiment of the spirit of Democracy, though he is content to let the old man trot around the Presidential race track for the next two years, believing that he will exhaust his wind thereby and be easily ruled out when the trial heat comes on. As for Tilden and Hoadly, Voorhees, half a dozen other smaller lights, he is willing to pass them by unnoticed. When the time comes around, and the jockeying on the before mentioned race track begins, I think Wash. will be found backing Pendleton, and the strongest play of his life will be in his interest.

PRESIDENT-MAKING OVER SHERRY AND CHAMPAGNE.

And this brings me to speak of the banquet that Senator Thurman gave to his twenty retainers of last winter, at the Neil House the other night. It was first projected by Eshelman, and was intended to be a response to the unequivocal preference shown to Ohio's Senator by the New York Democrats. Eshelman, however, is too wary a politician to shine his candle in a fight between the uncle and the nephew, when both are on the same track, so he gave out the job to Brunner, a diminutive representative from the Northwest, who has aspirations in the door-keeping line when the next Congress meets. Brunner had no fears, and, on the contrary, thought it was a good card to play to get a little Senatorial help when he came to ask for his door to keep. So he went out among the faithful and told them all that it would be a good thing for them to call on Mr. Thurman and hail him as the President that was to be. He even suggested that they take a brass band along with them so as to make the thing more impressive; but that idea did not seem to meet with favor, the art of serenade speech-making being as yet in its infancy, here. Most of them, however, consented and it was all very pleasant indeed, until the thing came to the ears of Converse, the Speaker of the House. He had never been an enthusiastic admirer of Thurman though he had voted for him, and now he was ready to utter his emphatic protest against any honors being paid to the nephew unless similar ones were bestowed upon the uncle. This commenced the break in the ranks, and by the time they were ready to start enough of their number had come to think their way, to pretty evenly divide the forces. So they compromised on a call first on the Governor and then on the Senator. And they started forth, an imposing array of statesmen in clawhammer coats and kid gloves, to pay their respects to royalty. When they had made their visit to the Governor, he headed the procession and went with them to call on the Senator.

A FEAST OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

Thurman had been notified of their visit and had prepared a supper for them, and when they were marched down to the dining room the uncle was put at the head of one table and the nephew at the head of the other, while down on either side were the two opposite factions. It was a double headed show, a menagerie with two elephants, and the uncomfortable part about it was that if they pushed one elephant the admirers of the other were sure to get mad about it and go around and raise a rumpus and threaten to smash things generally. And so they sat and eyed each other all evening and talked about the glories of the Democratic party that never said die, and drank to Jefferson and old Hickory and the Resolutions of '98, each side secretly gritting their teeth and swearing inwardly that if they had a little more courage they'd propose three cheers for the next President and straightway name the man. But none of them did it, and the party broke up without the question being settled. And the next morning when Thurman started back to Washington, and "Old Bill," as they call him, resumed his dignified duties at the Executive Department, neither one could lay his finger on any substantial advantage he had gained over the other. It had been an even pull between them. Honors were easy.

A BILL TO ENFORCE EDUCATION.

Mr. Richards, the Steubenville representative in the Lower House, has prepared a bill, which he introduced to-day, to make education compulsory throughout the State. It seems singular that with all the changes that have been made in the school laws of Ohio from year to year there was no measure of this kind presented; but I believe the thing has never been attempted before, and now that it is proposed it comes in a very mild form when compared with the laws of New York and Massachusetts and other Eastern States.

Mr. Richard's bill stipulates that every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall be required to attend some school, either public or private, for at least twelve weeks each year, and six weeks of that time consecutively. If, however, parents there who are poor and ly unable to attend school, and children who have to work for the support of their parents or their brothers or sisters, in the latter case leaving out a large class in all our cities whose education should be most carefully provided for, and who, without some legal provision, are most apt to grow up without education. It is to be enforced by fines and other compulsory measures on the parents or guardians; any person who shall employ a child of fourteen years or less who has not had at least twelve weeks schooling in the year preceding, shall be fined fifty dollars, and neglecting to secure such child that amount of schooling during each year until he reaches the age of fourteen, subjects the employer to a similar fine. During this six years education, children are required to study the branches of a common school education, and if children are unable to purchase books they are to be purchased at the expense of the township or corporation. The bill as presented, it strikes me, has many good points, but there are features in it that will have to be modified to attain the end that is aimed at, that of universal education. It will do to make a trial of the thing at any rate.

THE YOUNGSTOWN COUNTY SEAT QUESTION,

it seems, has to be gone through with again. Senator Morris presented a bill today to repeal the bill of last winter which authorized the people of Mahoning county to remove the county seat from Canfield, its present location, to Youngstown. In doing so, he said that he was prepared to show that great frauds had been practiced in the effort to effect this proposed removal, and he believed that great injustice was being done to the people of the county in making the change. His bill and the remarks he made creatp something of a sensation among those members who were the warmest friends of the removal last winter, and it is probable that the long contest of last session will have to be repeated this, only in another form. The old lobby will have to be sent to the front once more.

GUILDEROTE.

[By Associated Press.]

**Yesterday's Proceedings of the Legislature.**

SENATE.

In the Senate bills were introduced to compel the approval of plots of land in cities, by City Councils, before being recorded or the land offered for sale.

HOUSE.

In the House, this morning, the House bill to prevent the appointment of blood or marriage relations of directors of public institutions to positions in such institutions, was passed.

Bills were introduced to give railroad contractors a lien, subject to the claims of laborers and sub-contractors.

## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1874.

Mr. WRIGHT said that on Monday he gave notice that he would call up the bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of Arkansas to-day, but after examining the rules he found that it could not be considered this week. He therefore gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill after the expiration of the morning hour Thursday next. He also gave notice that Friday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of scales for post offices, with an amendment that proposals for furnishing such scales shall be invited for at least seven days, and the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. SWANN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, appropriating $1,344,785, which was made the special order for the 15th inst.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the construction of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi river. Made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. STOWELL, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to the charges made against him by his political opponent (Porter) of having sold a naval cadetship for one thousand dollars to one Schoolcraft, and of having sold his vote. He had, in a letter to the Petersburg *Index*, denied the charges of Porter as infamous lies and vile slanders. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House. The matter was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers and report at any time.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Voorhees bill authorizing the issue of 3-65 convertible bonds.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, offered an amendment to it, providing that greenbacks shall not be legal tender in payment of debts contracted after July 1, 1875.

Mr. DAWES spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He declared that, with the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being stayed up in the effort, if it had the courage to make it, to bring the country back to the laws of trade, and argued that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating the greenback to gold, would sink it ten and fifteen per cent. and thereby take from the laborer ten and fifteen per cent. of the purchasing power of his day's wages and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. The greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day, if the Government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the Government did that. Let it do that, and all the rest would follow. In conclusion he said: Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in the premises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage.

Mr. PHELPS argued against the pending measure, and said: This is what I ask the Government to do. I ask the Government to pay the promises it made twelve years ago; to pay these greenbacks on demand, dollar for dollar; and I ask the Government to do so by borrowing on its bonds payable fifty years after date, the money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion there is but one way to make the currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight and narrow path which is the path of honesty. The Government must pay its debts when they are due; then, alone, can we expect to be again a prosperous and happy and honored nation.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, spoke in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as practicable without disaster. There were some features in the pending measure which impressed him favorably, but there were very grave objections to it. There was illimitable expansion in it, because these bonds of small denomination would circulate as currency. In order to guard against that, he would move to amend the bill by making the lowest denomination of bond $1,000.

At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks, the Committee rose, without action on the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD made an effort to have an adjournment until Monday next, but several votes showed a majority of the House against it. Mr. BUTLER remarking that Mr. Garfield's object was to prevent the action of the House on other subjects than the appropriation bills.

An effort to have to-morrow's session set apart for debate only, was successfully resisted.

The SPEAKER announced that, by the operation of the rule, Mr. Harmer succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia, instead of Mr. Hale, of New York, resigned. Adjourned.

### FIRE RECORD.

**Kasson, Minn.—Stable, Horses, etc., Destroyed.**

ST. PAUL, December 10.—At Kasson the livery stable belonging to G. H. Starring was completely destroyed by fire last night, together with eleven head of horses, eight buggies and several sets of harness. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**Selins Grove, Pa.—$25,000.**

SELINS GROVE, PA., December 10.—Hummell & Co.'s planing mill was burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

**Savannah—$50,000.**

SAVANNAH, GA., December 10.—A destructive fire occurred to-day at Darien, Ga. The postoffice and several business houses were destroyed. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot 69 New street, New York. D&S

**A Reward is Offered**

for a flour that will make as much or as good [illegible]

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

**LEGAL TENDER ACT.**

**The Administration's Views Reviewed.**

**Repeal of the Act as Disastrous as the Rebellion.**

**THE FRAUD IN REGISTERED BONDS.**

**What Use Insurance Companies Make of the Forgeries.**

**One Hundred and Fifty Female Clerks in Peril.**

**PREPARATIONS FOR KING KALAKAUA'S ENTERTAINMENT.**

**Investigation of Pacific Mail Steamship Company.**

**The President and Secretary Bristow Think this Congress Should Mend the Finances.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1874.

**A Philadelphia Opinion on Finance.**

Judge Kelley to-day received from a prominent financier in Philadelphia, a letter containing the following comments on the President's financial views: "The President and Secretary desire the repeal of the legal tender act. If my view of the result of a repeal is correct, it would be rather more disastrous to the people of the country than was the rebellion itself. It being repealed and greenbacks funded in a national loan, in what else but national bank currency could debts be paid? And if national bank currency should cease to be legal tender, what would its gold value be? In other words, every creditor on a mortgage would foreclose, in anticipation of a repeal, demanding greenbacks, since they were to have a gold value and whence could the debtor borrow the money to save his property? The Administration would not only delay resumption, but ruin the country effectually, so that it would never take place during this century, as the effect of repealing the only standard of business transactions here at home."

**Forgery of Registered Bonds.**

Mr. Benson, of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, arrived from New York to-day in connection with fraudulent operations in registered bonds. As the possession of a registered bond is of no use except to the party in whose name the account is opened on the books of the Register of the Treasury, the name of the payee and the number are changed. During the past week Mr. Benson recovered fifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars' worth of altered bonds. Fraudulent fire insurance companies are making an extensive use of these forged bonds. The law requiring these companies to have assets, is evaded by a loan of forged bonds at a specified time. Then, at the time of the visit of the proper officers, as required by law, these bonds are exhibited and passed as assets. The company assumes risks and, when a fair amount of business is reached, unceremoniously winds up. A company in Philadelphia is alleged to be in this business. As the bonds purport to be of the Government issues, the Treasury Department is now looking the matter up. It is suggested, also, that insurance commissioners, in the States having such, make a more thorough examination of the financial status of insurance companies, especially those of questionable reputation.

**One Hundred Ladies in Danger.**

Hitherto it has been the custom to give all paper money, as it came from the printer, three counts. The third, or Secretary's count, is of so little importance that the Secretary usually allows a clerk to dispense with it altogether. This will result in the discharge of over one hundred and fifty lady counters.

**Appropriation for Kalakaua.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have determined to bring in a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the entertainment of the King of the Sandwich Islands during his stay in Washington.

**Pacific Mail Steamship Company.**

The Ways and Means Committee will proceed now with the investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Summonses have been issued to Russell Sage and a number of others, now or heretofore connected with the company, and it is expected that some of them will be here to-morrow.

**The President and Secretary Bristow Give an Opinion.**

The Banking and Currency Committee made a formal call on the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, for the purpose of having an interchange of views on the financial questions. The President and the Secretary both informed the committee that, in their opinion, it was practicable and necessary for Congress to devise some measure which would bring relief to the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1874.

DEATH OF THE DANISH VICE CONSUL.

Johann C. Kondrup, the Danish Vice Consul in this city, died this morning.

ARRIVAL OF AN ARKANSAS GOVERNOR.

V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, arrived here to-day.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

After the adjournment of the Senate the Democratic members held a caucus and unanimously agreed to vote for A. G. Thurman for President *pro. tem.* of the Senate, against Carpenter, who will be nominated by the Republicans.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1874.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER—PLAINTIFF'S LINE OF ATTACK.

The argument on the order to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be granted in the Tilton-Beecher suit came up to-day, before Judge McCue, in the general term court room, Brooklyn. Theodore Tilton was present. Mr. Shearman opened the argument by reading the order to show cause, etc. Ex-Judge Morris then read an affidavit made by Theodore Tilton. It recites that the sum total of the knowledge now possessed by him of the conduct complained of between Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, and of the times and places thereof, consists in the confessions made by Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton and others; confessions made by Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton and others; written and printed papers, documents and letters to Beecher, Tilton and other persons; acts, declarations and conduct by Beecher and Mrs. Tilton tending to proof, without locating acts at any times or places, and various circumstances, not amounting to direct proof, derived from acts, oral declarations and written papers and documents of Beecher, and of other persons. Tilton also says, in his affidavit, that the confessions made to him named but two specific occasions and but two places where and when criminal conduct was had, namely: One at the house of the defendant, in Brooklyn, on the 10th of October, 1868, and the other at the house of the plaintiff, on the 17th of October, 1868, but of this deponent is not absolutely certain that the above are the precise dates given by said confessions, but is positive they were about and very near to these two days; nor is this deponent positive that the places assigned and their dates were as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above, as occurring on the 10th of October, 1868, may have been at the house of this deponent, and that on the 17th of October, 1868, at the house of defendant; and deponent further says that the confessions made to him admitted various acts of adultery by defendant with the wife of deponent between the 10th of October, 1868, and the spring of 1870, but did not particularize any time or place otherwise than as stated. That the deponent does not expect to be able, on trial, to procure any witnesses any such intercourse, or to prove any definite time or place when or where such intercourse occurred, except by the confessions, and that they are the only proof of adultery charged within the control or knowledge of deponent, and which he expects to be able to offer on trial.

After argument in favor of a bill of particulars by Messrs. Shearman and Evarts, of counsel for Beecher, and by ex-Judge Morris against it, Judge McCue took the papers and reserved his decision.

PRESIDENCY OF PANAMA RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, Russell Sage resigned the office of President, and T. W. Parks was elected to fill the vacancy.

THE ODNEROUS PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Produce Exchange to-day contributed eleven hundred dollars for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Transit of Venus—Reports from Different Stations of Observation.**

NAGASAKI.

LONDON, December 10.—The following dispatch has been received from Professor Davidson, Chief Astronomer of the American expedition to Nagasaki:

NAGASAKI, December 9.—During our observations of the transit of Venus to-day, the weather was unusually cloudy and unpromising at the time at which it was calculated the transit would begin, and passed away without our being enabled to record the exact moment of the first contact with any trustworthy results. After about a quarter of an hour, and before Venus had reached the stage of her second contact, the observer at the Equatorial caught a glimpse of the sun and planet, and was quite successful in taking several measurements of the planet's cusps. During the interval between the first and second contacts, the time at which the latter contact occurred was obtained with success and recorded. Shortly after the second contact, further measurements of the distance between Venus and the sun's western edge were made with a micrometer. In all there were taken one hundred and fifty micrometric measurements of the line between these cusps. Besides these, thirty-one micrometric observations were made of the passage of both edges of the sun across the meridian of the station, and similar views of the right and left rims of Venus in crossing the same line. Eighteen micrometric surveys were made of the respective declinations of the sun and the planet by observing both the upper and lower limbs while passing the meridian. About sixty excellent photographs of the transit, during various periods of its occurrence, were taken. Extreme good fortune attended the astronomers, for just as Venus departed from the sun, the clouds began to gather and threatened rain. Toward the close of noon we were enabled to telegraph the difference of longitude to Vladivostak, so that the position of the position here is definitely determined.

HOBART TOWN.

HOBART TOWN, TASMANIA, December 9.—Although the weather was bad, our observations at the time of the transit were particularly successful. We succeeded in taking one hundred and thirteen photographs of Venus during her passage over the disc of the sun.

TEHERAN.

TEHERAN, December 10.—The observation of the transit of Venus at this point was very successful.

AT OTHER POINTS.

LONDON, December 10.—Telegrams in regard to the transit of Venus report that the observations failed in Ormus, Orenburg, Kasan, Uralsk, Astrachan: Kertch and Tiflis, but were entirely successful at Yokohama.]

England.

MARRIAGE OF TWO AMERICANS.

LONDON, December 10.—Alexander Mactier, of Baltimore, was married yesterday to Virginia, daughter of the late James Brooks, in the Roman Catholic church of the Assumption, Holborn. Minister Schenck was present. Monseigneur Capal performed the marriage ceremony.

STORM OF WEDNESDAY—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, December 10.—The storm of yesterday was very disastrous to shipping. A dozen vessels are ashore at Whitby, and one is reported sunk with all on board. The mails from France were several hours behind time. Heavy damage was done to the works in the harbors of Jersey. Two hundred yards of pier were swept away, and blocks of concrete weighing several tons were displaced and broken. The storm was very severe on the Continent. The telegraph lines between Italy, Switzerland and Paris are down, and communication interrupted.

AN M. P. UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY.

LONDON, December 10.—Mr. Brand, Liberal Member of Parliament for the borough of Stroud, has been unseated for bribery.

Germany.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S TRIAL.

BERLIN, December 10.—The trial of the Count Von Arnim was resumed to-day. The report of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, on the documents missing at the legation was read; also the correspondence between the Count Von Arnim and the Foreign Office in relation to the return of several of the papers accomplished through Count's son. In a letter accompanying them, Count Von Arnim said he believed the other missing documents were not in his possession. Another report of Prince Hohenlohe was read, declaring that the documents unaccounted for numbered thirty-six. These documents referred to missing soldiers, ill treatment of German subjects, and violations of the frontier.

The examination of the accused was resumed. He acknowledged the accuracy of the document which had been read. Former statement, that certain papers which he had appropriated were abroad, meant that they were not in Prussia. In consequence of the suggestion made to him, he had purposely set apart some documents which he considered private property, and which, on account of their tone and language, were unfit to be communicated to a third person. As since June, he had been generally pointed out as an enemy of the empire, he had kept these documents in Germany, but beyond the Russian frontier.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Steamship Siberia, from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 10—3 p. m.—Consols for money 93 29/32@94 for account 93¾. United States bonds—Sixes, 1865, 106½; do 1867, 106½@106¾; 10-40's 104; new 5's 103. New York Central 94½; Erie 24½; do preferred 38. Tallow 47s 3d. Refined petroleum 9½d.

PARIS, December 10.—Rentes 52 francs 65 centimes.

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

**Suit Against President Jewett and the Erie Company Brought by Attorney General of New York—Specifications in the Complaint.**

NEW YORK, December 10.—A suit has been entered in the Supreme Court in the name of the People of the State of New York, by Attorney General Pratt, against Hugh J. Jewett and the Erie Railway Company. It is stated that while Mr. Jewett was elected, in July last, President for one year, he, as Director, made a contract with it, as representative of a board of Directors, whereby he in form became bound to serve the company as President for ten years, and the company became bound to accept his services for that time and pay him forty thousand dollars per annum therefor, or in all four hundred thousand dollars, a portion payable in cash and the remainder in notes. The Attorney General alleges that this contract is illegal and void; that the salary is grossly unreasonable and exorbitant; notwithstanding which the company has actually paid Mr. Jewett twenty-five thousand dollars cash and paid one of the notes, and intends to execute the whole contract unless restrained by the court.

The Attorney General also alleges that the said Erie company and the New York Central and Hudson River company, another corporation organized under the laws of the State, in or about July, 1874, entered into a combination and agreement whereby, among other things, it was agreed that the rates for transportation of live stock over and upon said roads should be made uniform, and each of said companies should, after a certain time, increase said rates, and that the earnings of each of such companies should be divided between them, the said combination and agreement being afterwards known to Mr. Jewett. The Attorney General says that such agreement is wholly illegal and against public policy and the rights of the people; that said companies not only had no right so to act, but were expressly prohibited by law, to make or be interested in the same; that Mr. Jewett has been executing the same, and, unless restrained and enjoined, will continue so to do.

The Attorney General also alleges the existence of an agreement and combination between the above roads and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, framed in August last, to fix the price for carrying freight and passengers in this State to and from the city of New York, such charges, so far as they compete with each other, to be uniform and to be divided; that each of the said roads appointed agents to execute said agreement, who fixed the rates for freight and passengers between New York and Buffalo and points westward, which prices have been adopted by said Erie and New York Central companies. The said agreement and combination is alleged to be illegal and void, said Erie company being expressly prohibited so to do by law. Wherefore, the people of the State, through the Attorney General, pray that said contract and proceedings be declared illegal and void; that said contracts and notes be cancelled and the defendant, Mr. Jewett, account for moneys received and he be adjudged to return the same to the company, and be suspended from the office of President of the company, and that each of the defendants, their agents, bankers, brokers and counsel be perpetually enjoined from further executing said contract, from receiving or collecting any further sums under said contracts and notes, and making any use of said notes by sale, hypothecation, pledge, deposit, discount or otherwise; that said company be restrained from permitting any further payment under said contracts or on said notes; and, finally, that a receiver be appointed to hold said notes and for such other and further relief as may be just. This summons and complaint was served upon Mr. Jewett and a member of the Board of Directors this evening.

## PIG IRON TRADE.

**National Convention of Manufacturers—Proposition to Reduce Production One-half—Indorsement of Kelley's 3-65 Bill—Resolutions on Tariff and Specie Resumption.**

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—A convention of all persons interested in the pig iron branch of the iron trade in the United States was held this morning and very largely attended. Reporters were excluded. The committee of seven, appointed last month, reported the following agreement:

We, furnace owners, in person and by their representatives, hereby agree, each with the other, that we will severally decrease production at our respective works to a quantity not exceeding one-half the capacity of our several furnaces, and to faithfully continue and maintain such decrease of production for and during the whole of the year 1875; provided, that this agreement shall not be binding until signed by the representatives of at least two-thirds of the furnaces (exclusive of charcoal) in the United States; and provided, further, that the signers of this agreement may withdraw and be released from the same on giving two months' written notice to the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, of their desire and intention to do so.

The report of the committee was adopted almost unanimously. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That, in our judgment, it would be disastrous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country to attempt a resumption of specie payments in the near future, and that, if attempted, it would only be a failure.

*Resolved*, That the only way to resume is to get the business of the country in such a condition, by regulating the tariff on imports, as will keep the balance of trade in our favor, and by that means keep our specie from going out of the country.

*Resolved*, That we hereby approve of the 3-65 bill of Judge Kelley, and ask our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means for its passage.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this convention, representing the pig iron manufacturers of this country, earnestly protest against the ratification of the proposed Reciprocity treaty with Canada, believing that such treaty, if ratified, would result in completely breaking down the barriers which now exist against the introduction to our markets of the products of low-priced European labor, in disastrously impairing the revenues of the Government: in preventing the payment of the interest on our national debt, and in continuing indefinitely the general distress which now prevails.

An Executive Committee of five was appointed to carry out the plan of curtailing production, as follows: Wm. H. Abney, of Allentown; J. B. Moorehead, of Philadelphia; W. H. H. Gere, of New York; James I. Bennett, of Pittsburgh, and H. L. Brooke, of Baltimore. Adjourned.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

**Another Murder in Luzerne County.**

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 10.—A farmer, named Klein, was murdered and robbed on Monday night, on the turnpike, at a point called "The Notch," about two miles from Scranton. His young son, who was driving a short distance ahead, was not molested.

## NEWS SUMMARY,

### BY TELEGRAPH.

*Probabilities for To-Day.*—For the Ohio Valley, clear and clearing weather, northwest winds and continued high barometer. For the Lower Lake region, colder and partly cloudy weather, with brisk southwest or northwest winds and rising barometer. For the Middle States, light rain or snow, followed by colder and clearing weather, southerly winds, veering to westerly, and falling, followed by rising barometer. For the Canal regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the temperature will remain below freezing during Friday night.

The steamship Beigic, from London, has arrived at New York.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy-murderer of Boston, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree and recommended to the mercy of the court.

Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., elected Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, declines. The Convention yesterday elected Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D.D., to the position.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad was sold yesterday under a decree of the United States Court. The purchasers were representatives of the holders of the first mortgage bonds.

All is quiet in Vicksburg. About thirty negroes, slain in the fight, have been buried. The whites retain possession of the court house. An election for Sheriff is ordered for the 31st instant.

The Sandwich Island party reached Chicago yesterday afternoon. The King was suffering from a bilious attack and did not leave his car. They left on the Fort Wayne road at 5:15 P. M., by a special train.

The ship Forfarshire, which has arrived at Demarara from Calcutta with coolies, had fifty-two deaths from choleric diarrhœa on the passage, and the ship Golden Fleece, at Trinidad with coolies, had twenty-seven deaths.

Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court at Memphis, has discharged the Gibson county Ku-Klux, on the ground of want of jurisdiction and the fact of their being confined under indictment for the same offense in the State court.

A proposition is before the Cincinnati Board of Trade for the erection of Centennial memorial buildings, to be dedicated to the use of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and be ready for occupancy July 4, 1876. It is also proposed to open a grand Centennial Exposition of a national character on that day.

It is reported in Detroit that Mr. Price, managing director, and Mr. Ely, Superintendent of the Great Western Railway are to retire, C. J. Briggs, formerly managing director, taking temporary charge. Andrew Watson, superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, is to succeed Mr. Muir as Superintendent.

**Acknowledgment.**

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, hereby gratefully acknowledges the following donations in response to their appeal for aid on Thanksgiving Day: From Messrs. Wolfe & McKaig, $25; from Cumberland Presbyterian Church, $10 62, by Rev. E. R. Sanders; from Fourth United Presbyterian and Fluvial Presbyterian churches, by Rev. E. H. Moore, $17; from Central Presbyterian church, by Wm. Lyon, $29 93; from Second Presbyterian church, by Mr. Loy, $40 05; from Third United Presbyterian church, by Mrs. McKee, $29 62; from Third Presbyterian church, by Mr. C. L. Rose, $50 26; from Bellefield and Shadyside Presbyterian churches, by Mr. Wm. Holmes, $82 95.

The COMMERCIAL *Gazette, Chronicle, Bonner and Presbyterian* will please accept the thanks of the Board for gratuitously publishing their appeal for aid.

MRS. LEVI WADE,
Secretary.

**Use Non-Explosive Oil.**

Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

"A YOUNG MEN'S MEETING" will be held in the Pittsburgh Opera House on Sunday evening next. The meeting is for men only, and ladies will not be admitted to any portion of the house. Services conducted by D. W. Whittle of Chicago.

Buy White River.
See Checkered Front, this page.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273 275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
White River Flour
OAT MEAL, HOMINY,
ROAST COFFEES,
N. O. MOLASSES,
AND THE GREAT
Irish Soap
☞ No Charge for Drayage, and Inducements for Cash.

LEADING FLOUR HOUSE!

323 1/3

Pounds of Bread Made from One Barrel of

RISING SUN FLOUR!

This shows an Average Gain to Bakers and Families of 43 Pounds over any other Flour sold in this market.

NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

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No. 54, LATE 42, FIFTH AVENUE.

WATCHES,

CHAINS, RINGS, FINE JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

JACOB B. HUBLEY. HOUSE ESTABLISHED, 1824. ALEX. F. HAY.

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CONFECTIONERS,

195 PENN AVENUE, LIBRARY BUILDING,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Parties, Weddings and Banquets Furnished to Order in the Latest Approved Style.

Meals to Order, of the Delicacies of the Season, from 7 A. M. until 11½ P. M.

THE

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 30, (Old 22), FIFTH AVENUE.

Fine Coral and Cameo Jewelry, Elegant Watches and Chains,

DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, BRONZES AND CLOCKS.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS!

On the first of January we commence extensive improvements in one of our Sales

# The Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

NOTHING seems to afford the Dust so much real enjoyment and pleasure as an opportunity to hold the coats of the White Leaguers of the South, in the brutal assaults of the latter on human beings and human rights.

HON. T. BENNETT, Independent Republican, has been elected as delegate to Congress from Idaho, over FENN, the Democratic candidate, by 385 majority. The Territory has heretofore been overwhelmingly Democratic.

THE unseating of the Republican representatives in Alabama by the Democratic majority being simply an act of power regardless of right, it is not at all singular that Northern Democratic papers should indorse and justify the act.

THE concerted attempt of the Democrats, North and South, to make it appear that the blacks were the aggressors in the fights at Vicksburg—in which seventy colored men were killed, and two whites—is worthy of a council of confirmed imbeciles.

THE millenium of peace appears to be as far off as ever. Continental Europe is becoming a vast fortified camp, and a general feeling of insecurity, doubt and distrust appears to prevail among the various governments. Sooner or later the surcharged cloud must burst.

FOR guessing wide of the mark our Democratic neighbor is perhaps without a peer among all the dunces of the earth. In stolid inability to comprehend a joke it beats SIDNEY SMITH'S Scotchman hollow. There would be no use in subjecting it to a trepanning process.

THAT proposed Government line of telegraph between Washington and Boston, with offices at Hartford, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, will bear the closest kind of antagonistic watching on the part of prudent and honest Congressmen. There is a fat job in it, we suspect.

THE gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to November 1, were $8,962,722, an increase over 1873 of $23,311. A company that is doing so well might be able, one would think, to pay the National Government what is due it for interest on the national bonds issued to help build the road.

THE city elections in Massachusetts on Monday last resulted, very generally, in Republican successes. Fall River, Lawrence, Gloucester, Cambridge, Springfield, Chelsea and Haverhill all elected the Republican ticket. Salem elected a Citizens' ticket. The old Bay State is rapidly coming out all right.

BOTH the President and the Secrtary of the Treasury suggest, in their respective annual documents, that "with the resumption of specie payments free banking might safely be authorized." Unquestionably. Banking has been free on a specie basis ever since July, 1870. They are a very long time after the fair.

THE local organ of the Democracy is in error. The COMMERCIAL has not the slightest idea of "insisting upon the execution of LATTA, TEMPLE and MCCANDLESS when they go to assume the duties of office." This would be altogether supererogatory. Give them rope enough, and they will presently hang themselves.

CHICAGO is just now working itself up to a high pitch of enthusiasm over a manufacturing project to work up scrap iron into boiler iron, instead of selling it for a mere song to the mills of this city. We are glad to observe that Chicago is at length becoming awake to the importance of a greater utilization of its local opportunities.

THE Indianapolis people want the State to build a new State House. The building now used is a disgrace to the Commonwealth; but any State that can bear, without wincing, the disgrace of a Democratic administration, can easily stand, for a few years longer, the additional disgrace of having its Legislature meet in a dilapidated and tumble-down Capitol.

"PUT a beggar on horseback, and he will ride" everybody knows where. Even so plastic conscienced a politician as Sunset COX confesses—he is already in the process of incubation to his knowledge which will "knock Democracy higher than a kite," if they once chip the shell. Let him make up his mind that the chicks will be hatched—and by-and-by return home to roost.

ALL our Western exploration parties have now returned, and are busily employed in writing up the records of the season's labor, which, it is understood, has been more than ordinarily fruitful in scientific results, a great deal of geographical work of high value having been performed, while in the departments of geology and paleontology important and extensive additions have been made to the general stock of knowledge.

THE report of the Secretary of the Navy refers to the fact that a number of the citizens of Iceland propose to emigrate to Alaska, and says that a man-of-war was lately sent to the Alaskan coast with a company of Icelanders who represented those who seriously talk of establishing a colony. He believes, from the reports already received, that this committee of observation will be inclined to favor the emigration which suggested their long journey.

THE Secretary of the Treasury complains that the revenue from customs is steadily falling off. One of the causes of this decline will probably be found in the statement made by a Chicago importer, that French manufacturers invoice the goods which they send to their New York agents at fifteen per cent. less than what they ask for the same goods at the factory. This is a direct fraud upon the Government. They invoice their goods at the cost price of production, and not at the market price, as the law requires. Let the Secretary look to it.

OUR foreign grain market is steadily enlarging. In 1872-3 England and her dependencies took almost all the wheat we had to export. Last year we shipped fifteen per cent. to other markets, France buying two millions and a quarter bushels, Belgium three millions and three quarters, and the Netherlands upwards of three millions. Germany, too, bought six times as much as she did during the preceding season. It is evident that our Western farmers need not contract their wheat acreage, yet, spite of the nearer proximity of the Russian and Hungarian grain regions to the consumers.

A SCOTCH quack, named STOKOE, has been convicted in Dumfriesshire for practising medicine without a diploma. He presented in his defense what purported to be an American diploma, issued from the "Edinburg University of Chicago," for which he paid £10, but the diploma turned out to be bogus, and the bogus doctor was accordingly convicted. The London *Lancet* thereupon calls upon the United States to withdraw the charters of the bodies granting the bogus degrees. But to what good? There *is* no such institution as the "Edinburg University of Chicago." The bogus degree was evidently fabricated in Scotland; and if there was not a demand for such things they would not be supplied. STOKOE knew the degree he purchased to be fraudulent; and the real difficulty in such cases consists as much in the fact that there are men willing to buy such things as that there are men willing to sell them.

THE recent decision of the Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana, denying colored children admission to the public schools in places where separate schools are not established, is based on the ground that "the general school laws of the State provide for the education of the children of citizens, and at the time it was passed the courts say negroes were not citizens of the State or the United States." According to this definition, only the children of persons who were, at the time of the passage of this law, citizens, are entitled to the benefit of the public schools; whence it now becomes the duty of school boards to examine the papers of all foreigners and to exclude the children of such as are not able to show their citizenship at the date of the passage of the law. For the statute does not employ the term white, and the court has held that citizenship acquired after the passage of the law—as in the case of the negro—does not entitle the children of the elector to share in the benefits of these schools. In logical effect, therefore, Democratic Indiana not only refuses to foster the education of its colored element, but also of the offspring of alien parents, and of foreign born citizens who were not naturalized when the school laws of that State were passed.

## THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

The publicity of the VON ARNIM trial is a fresh illustration, as it is a manifest result, of the progress of liberal ideas in Germany. A zealous, energetic party did its utmost to make the trial a secret one, but public opinion has been found too strong to be resisted, and the proceedings, with an almost insignificant exception, are to be published. The exception is the reading of documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, a reservation which seems not unreasonable and which can hardly, in any important degree, affect the public judgment touching the rights of the accused, or the probable motives of the prosecution, or the fairness of the verdict. By those who favored a secret trial it was urged, that the papers referred to must be read in order to show that they were documents of the kind protected by the code and of which the abstraction is a criminal offense. In reply, it was argued by the press and the public that, admitting the necessity of reading the papers and the impropriety of divulging their contents, it by no means followed that the entire process should be kept from the knowledge of the world. It was further contended that the "affaire ARNIM" having attracted so much attention, not only in Germany, but in foreign countries, and having given rise to such grave suspicions and even direct charges affecting the character of high placed functionaries, important political interests demanded the publicity of the legal investigation. If not Count ARNIM himself, his friends have from the beginning of the trouble openly declared their belief that jealous hatred of the accused on the part of BISMARCK was the real cause of his arrest. BISMARCK, they alleged, feared and, therefore, hated ARNIM as a rival who might reasonably hope to displace him in his high office. Count ARNIM has, too, from the first manifested an eager and, one might say, a morbid desire to appeal to the public against his supposed antagonist: a desire which has been ascribed by others, if not by himself, to the conviction that he had chiefly public sentiment to look to for defense against the resolute purpose of his powerful enemy to make him the victim of his jelousy by dishonoring and thus rendering him harmless for the future.

In view of these considerations it can hardly be doubted that justice to the great Chancellor, not less than justice to VON ARNIM, required the trial to be public. No doubt it is equally for the interest of the German Government and for the interest of the court which tries the case. As to the latter, while Prussian judges upon the whole enjoy a good reputation for independence as well as other high qualifications, judges are only men, and certain Prussian statesmen of to-day, like the great Prussian King celebrated by CARLYLE, can be easily imagined resolute to have their own way in spite of courts. The judge who tries the ARNIM case lately excited some misgivings and, it should seem, some contempt in the watchful German public by a sort of preliminary vindication of his own impartiality, a step undignified, to say the least of it, as the quality asserted had not been called in question. However, some Germans, while frankly conceding the "subjective impartiality" of Prussian courts, think it worth while to recall the condemnation of Deputy TWESTEN, six years ago, as an instance in which the Supreme Court of Berlin failed to occupy a "standpoint objectively impartial." They therefore think it just as well for the same court that in trying VON ARNIM it acts under the sharp eyes of disinterested spectators.

Among the abstracted documents referred to in the outline of indictment given by cable, in our impression of yesterday, are two or three on the overthrow of the THIERS Government. This item in the indictment recalls the fact, as to which there is no room for question, that one of the causes of BISMARCK'S dissatisfaction with VON ARNIM as imperial representative in France, was the latter's hostility to the republican form. While VON ARNIM disliked the republic, and used his influence in favor of putting a monarchy in its place, BISMARCK regarded a republic as the political form most accordant with German interests. The reason commonly in this country assigned for the preference is, that BISMARCK supposed a French republic less likely than a monarchy of any name to fall in with the political schemes of the Papacy, and probably enough this consideration may have had some influence. But the real motive is well understood to have sprung from another quarter. The German Chancellor desired the maintenance of the French republic because he knew that while it should subsist, an alliance between France and Russia against Germany would be impossible. With his inflammable subjects ever ready to burst into rebellion, and only kept down with the iron hand, the Czar dare not maintain intimate relations with a French republic, and the separation of France and Russia is the safety of Germany. Hence the indignation of BISMARCK on learning that his ambassador in Versailles was cooperating with the Czar's representative, Count ORLOFF, for the overthrow of the THIERS Government and for the establishment of a monarchy in its stead, thus thwarting a prime object of German policy.

THE New York *Times* published a letter from Philadelphia showing the utterly prostrate condition of the iron trade in the East. Concerning the contents of this letter the *Times* says:

"It shows that the price of iron has touched a point where its manufacture has ceased to be profitable, and that a choice must shortly be made between cheapening the cost of production and blowing out a good many furnaces. It rests chiefly with the employees of the great iron manufacturers of the country to determine which of these two courses is to be pursued. If they persist in their present unionist policy of resisting all reduction of wages, either a general lock-out must ensue, or one furnace after another will be blown out, till production is reduced to a minimum and the slow operation of reviving prices enables the masters to pay existing rates of wages and have some margin of profit. Before that process could be completed, it is probable that the men would be glad to find work again on any terms."

### PERSONAL.

King Kalakana was once foreman of a fire-engine company in Honolulu, but has since reformed.

Georgia papers mention the marriage of Miss Susie Threewits. In giving up such a name, it is certainly to be hoped the young lady secured a husband who had his five senses about him.

A Boston lad, twelve years old, hung himself a few days since, rather than ask his father for money to buy a pane of glass to replace a broken one at the school house. What a tragical family history that reveals!

Two young ladies are studying Sanscrit in Boston University. If they should be turned out in the world with nothing but that accomplishment, they would soon find themselves sans food, sans clothes, sans lodging, Sanscrit, sans everything.

Two of the descendants of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" have died by their own hand, while the fate of a third, at the hands of General Sickles, is well remembered. They appear to have been brilliant, but unfortunate and dissipated.

The story that the skeleton which, on Sunday, was found in a vault under a sidewalk in Chicago, was that of a man destroyed in the fire three years ago, is exploded by the fact that a prescription for a bottle of medicine found on him was dated March 5, 1874.

The captain of a boat on Lake Erie was knocked overboard during a gale the other night and rendered senseless. When he came to himself he found that he had got entangled in a rope when he fell, and he was towed along at a fearful rate for half a mile before he could be rescued.

Last week Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, started from Chicago with a cattle train and watched it clear through to New York. The object of this novel trip was to gain some information regarding the manner in which cattle are transported from the West to the seaboard, so that he might communicate his observations to the Committee on Agriculture, of which he is a member.

Time's wondrous changes. Thirty years ago, last Saturday, Samuel Hoar was driven from Charleston, South Carolina, by a mob, for asking the authorities there that citizens of Massachusetts, guilty of no crime, might be released from prison and receive the protection of the law; and the Legislature of the State, on the same day, passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to do what the mob had already done.

It is charged that the railroads centering at Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities are offering second-class tickets to any Southern point at half fare, holding out as inducements prompt employment and high wages, thereby deceiving hundreds.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ohio wants a penitentiary reform inaugurated.

The Western trappers have already commenced to bring in their furs.

The music of the future. Max Strakosch and Anne Louise Cary are to be married in the spring.

Indiana contemplates the payment of its old canal debt of nine millions, with thirty years' interest.

People out West are revolting against the extravagant charges of the Pullman Sleeping-car Company.

Laurels are plentiful from December to March. Messiours Congressmen, we hope to see you gather them.

Congress is again to be urged to divide Dakota and create the new Territory of Pembina from its northern half.

More people, both invalids and pleasure-seekers, are going to Florida this winter than during any previous season.

It is now estimated that the emigration from Europe to this country next year will be larger than for any year since 1865.

A young Norwegian named Heliquest has mysteriously disappeared in Illinois, and his friends are in earnest quest of him.

The whole number of Granges of Husbandry reported this month in the United States is 21,472, an increase of 364 during November.

If no one runs away with the contribution bag, ten thousand people will sit down to a Christmas dinner in the Chicago Exposition building.

A troublesome Democratic editor in Louisiana is called a "wild ass" by a Louisville paper. He ought to be tamed by his party brethren.

A distinguished "Reformer" in Wisconsin, a late candidate for Congress, is on trial on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States revenue.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is rapidly working up into the list of learned bodies, with its twenty-seven universities and sixty-nine seminaries.

New York engravers for a long time have made the stamps of various kinds used by the Hawaiian Government, whose King is now in this country.

Our cotton exports for the last fiscal year show an increase of thirteen per cent. in quantity while there is a decrease of seven and a-half per cent. in value.

Southern tradesmen have at length begun the use of the fractional parts of a nickle, and adopted the practice of giving cents in change to purchasers.

The weather is so mild that navigation on the Hudson river is not only uninterrupted, but shipping is carried on with as much ease as in mid-summer.

The Montreal *Herald* intimates that the sliding scale clause has been eliminated from the proposed reciprocity treaty. The enacting clause is what should be stricken out.

The dog has risen to the dignity of subject matter in a Gubernatorial address. Kemper, of Virginia, wants the canine severely regulated, and says so in his message.

Western ice dealers are already preparing to double their prices next summer, upon the ground that the crop will be an almost insignificant exception, are to be published. The exception is the reading of documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, a reservation which seems not unreasonable and which can hardly, in any important degree, affect the public judgment touching the rights of the accused, or the probable motives of the prosecution, or the fairness of the verdict. By those who favored a secret trial it was urged, that the papers referred to must be read in order to show that they were documents of the kind protected by the code and of which the abstraction is a criminal offense. In reply, it was argued by the press and the public that, admitting the necessity of reading the papers and the impropriety of divulging their contents, it by no means followed that the entire process should be kept from the knowledge of the world. It was further contended that the "affaire ARNIM" having attracted so much attention, not only in Germany, but in foreign countries, and having given rise to such grave suspicions and even direct charges affecting the character of high placed functionaries, important political interests demanded the publicity of the legal investigation. If not Count ARNIM himself, his friends have from the beginning of the trouble openly declared their belief that jealous hatred of the accused on the part of BISMARCK was the real cause of his arrest. BISMARCK, they alleged, feared and, therefore, hated ARNIM as a rival who might reasonably hope to displace him in his high office. Count ARNIM has, too, from the first manifested an eager and, one might say, a morbid desire to appeal to the public against his supposed antagonist: a desire which has been ascribed by others, if not by himself, to the conviction that he had chiefly public sentiment to look to for defense against the resolute purpose of his powerful enemy to make him the victim of his jelousy by dishonoring and thus rendering him harmless for the future.

In view of these considerations it can hardly be doubted that justice to the great Chancellor, not less than justice to VON ARNIM, required the trial to be public. No doubt it is equally for the interest of the German Government and for the interest of the court which tries the case. As to the latter, while Prussian judges upon the whole enjoy a good reputation for independence as well as other high qualifications, judges are only men, and certain Prussian statesmen of to-day, like the great Prussian King celebrated by CARLYLE, can be easily imagined resolute to have their own way in spite of courts. The judge who tries the ARNIM case lately excited some misgivings and, it should seem, some contempt in the watchful German public by a sort of preliminary vindication of his own impartiality, a step undignified, to say the least of it, as the quality asserted had not been called in question. However, some Germans, while frankly conceding the "subjective impartiality" of Prussian courts, think it worth while to recall the condemnation of Deputy TWESTEN, six years ago, as an instance in which the Supreme Court of Berlin failed to occupy a "standpoint objectively impartial." They therefore think it just as well for the same court that in trying VON ARNIM it acts under the sharp eyes of disinterested spectators.

Among the abstracted documents referred to in the outline of indictment given by cable, in our impression of yesterday, are two or three on the overthrow of the THIERS Government. This item in the indictment recalls the fact, as to which there is no room for question, that one of the causes of BISMARCK'S dissatisfaction with VON ARNIM as imperial representative in France, was the latter's hostility to the republican form. While VON ARNIM disliked the republic, and used his influence in favor of putting a monarchy in its place, BISMARCK regarded a republic as the political form most accordant with German interests. The reason commonly in this country assigned for the preference is, that BISMARCK supposed a French republic less likely than a monarchy of any name to fall in with the political schemes of the Papacy, and probably enough this consideration may have had some influence. But the real motive is well understood to have sprung from another quarter. The German Chancellor desired the maintenance of the French republic because he knew that while it should subsist, an alliance between France and Russia against Germany would be impossible. With his inflammable subjects ever ready to burst into rebellion, and only kept down with the iron hand, the Czar dare not maintain intimate relations with a French republic, and the separation of France and Russia is the safety of Germany. Hence the indignation of BISMARCK on learning that his ambassador in Versailles was cooperating with the Czar's representative, Count ORLOFF, for the overthrow of the THIERS Government and for the establishment of a monarchy in its stead, thus thwarting a prime object of German policy.

THE New York *Times* published a letter from Philadelphia showing the utterly prostrate condition of the iron trade in the East. Concerning the contents of this letter the *Times* says:

"It shows that the price of iron has touched a point where its manufacture has ceased to be profitable, and that a choice must shortly be made between cheapening the cost of production and blowing out a good many furnaces. It rests chiefly with the employees of the great iron manufacturers of the country to determine which of these two courses is to be pursued. If they persist in their present unionist policy of resisting all reduction of wages, either a general lock-out must ensue, or one furnace after another will be blown out, till production is reduced to a minimum and the slow operation of reviving prices enables the masters to pay existing rates of wages and have some margin of profit. Before that process could be completed, it is probable that the men would be glad to find work again on any terms."

### PERSONAL.

King Kalakana was once foreman of a fire-engine company in Honolulu, but has since reformed.

Georgia papers mention the marriage of Miss Susie Threewits. In giving up such a name, it is certainly to be hoped the young lady secured a husband who had his five senses about him.

A Boston lad, twelve years old, hung himself a few days since, rather than ask his father for money to buy a pane of glass to replace a broken one at the school house. What a tragical family history that reveals!

Two young ladies are studying Sanscrit in Boston University. If they should be turned out in the world with nothing but that accomplishment, they would soon find themselves sans food, sans clothes, sans lodging, Sanscrit, sans everything.

Two of the descendants of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" have died by their own hand, while the fate of a third, at the hands of General Sickles, is well remembered. They appear to have been brilliant, but unfortunate and dissipated.

The story that the skeleton which, on Sunday, was found in a vault under a sidewalk in Chicago, was that of a man destroyed in the fire three years ago, is exploded by the fact that a prescription for a bottle of medicine found on him was dated March 5, 1874.

The captain of a boat on Lake Erie was knocked overboard during a gale the other night and rendered senseless. When he came to himself he found that he had got entangled in a rope when he fell, and he was towed along at a fearful rate for half a mile before he could be rescued.

Last week Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, started from Chicago with a cattle train and watched it clear through to New York. The object of this novel trip was to gain some information regarding the manner in which cattle are transported from the West to the seaboard, so that he might communicate his observations to the Committee on Agriculture, of which he is a member.

Time's wondrous changes. Thirty years ago, last Saturday, Samuel Hoar was driven from Charleston, South Carolina, by a mob, for asking the authorities there that citizens of Massachusetts, guilty of no crime, might be released from prison and receive the protection of the law; and the Legislature of the State, on the same day, passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to do what the mob had already done.

It is charged that the railroads centering at Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities are offering second-class tickets to any Southern point at half fare, holding out as inducements prompt employment and high wages, thereby deceiving hundreds.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF GERMANY, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Founded on Dr. David Muller's "History of the German People." By Charlton T. Lewis. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Just now the center of interest is Germany, in fact since the German-Franco war, this country has occupied a large space in the current events of the age. Anything tending to throw light upon the German people, especially since its enlarged domain and changed form of government, will be welcomed, particularly by young people. This work is what it purports to be—complete, authentic, historical, and its scope clear and methodical, and couched in elegant language. Dr. Muller's history is noted for its accuracy and is regarded as a standard work, and immensely popular. Mr. Lewis has also reproduced much that is desirable of the early periods of history. Noticeable features of the work are the remarkable events of the two centuries preceding the Reformation. Here he has placed history in a clearer light, and drawn from such undoubted sources as Ranke, Worth and Menzel. The history covers the period from the earliest times to the establishment of the present German empire, giving the important facts and events of each period. The closing chapter on the war with the French and unification of the empire, brought down to the present, will possess peculiar interest. Not among the least features of excellence is the superb scholarship of Mr. Lewis in reproducing the history in such a charming and pure style. The index is one of the most complete and satisfactory, embracing nearly twenty-four pages, that we have ever seen in a single volume.

UNCLE JOHN. A Romance. By G. J. Whyte-Melville, author of "The Gladiators," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

A story of this character gives a clearer insight "into society" than those of a historical character. This romance is one of the better class of fiction, and gives a vivid picture of domestic life in England. Perhaps the most interesting character is an old Established Church clergyman, whose sorrows and drawbacks constitute the chief features of the tale. As usual, there are scintilations of wedded love. The bright and cheerful vein of the story makes it one of fascinating interest.

CAMPAIGNING ON THE OXUS AND THE FALL OF KHIVA. By J. A. Mac Gahan, Correspondent of the New York Herald. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Considering the great disadvantages under which Mr. Mac Gahan labored, of traveling in a strange country and under strange circumstances, the book is a remarkable one in many respects. The personal adventures of the author gave him an insight into the social life and political condition of the country. The book is divided into three parts. First, we have an account of his life in the desert of the Kyzil-Keun, while searching for General Kaufmann's army; second, the march on Khiva, and its capture, with some account of the Khanate. In the third part, the war with the Turcomans, after the fall of Khiva, is narrated. The work is really one of travel and adventure, while it purports to be a discription of the Russian campaign of 1873. The style of Mr. Mac Gahan is easy, flowing and graceful, considering the adverse circumstances under which it was written. Khiva, it will be remembered, was the last great stronghold of Islamism in Central Asia. The avowed object of the campaign was to relieve a party of Russians held as slaves and the occasional attacks of Khivans upon caravans of Russian merchants. The Khan was reduced to vassalage. The volume deserves a wide circulation, as it is one of rare merit.

SYNOPTICAL LECTURES ON THE BOOKS OF HOLY SCRIPTURE. Second Series, Isaiah —Acts. By the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

We have not had the pleasure of reading the first volume of these admirable lectures, and have thereby lost much usually outlined in the opening of such an important work as this one. It is, however, apparent in this second series, that the scope of these lectures combine the elements of analysis as well as explanatory, supported by facts, that give them a degree of importance far above the ordinary range of lecturers. Prof. Fraser is a graceful writer, terse enough to give vigor to his style, and possessing remarkable talents in grouping the salient features of the subject in hand. While there is ample evidence of deep culture and scholarly abilities of the author, there is also a simplicity and clearness in the explanatory parts that every class of readers may receive profit and instruction. We think these lectures will serve a double purpose—to the learned they give a rapid synopsis of the different books of scripture, including the Hebrew prophets and the first five books of the New Testament, and to those unskilled in theological lore they supply information that would require much time, labor and expense to acquire through other channels

MODERN CHRISTIANITY, A CIVILIZED HEATHENISM. By the author of "The Fight at Dame Europa's School." Published by W. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a uniqueness and singular power in the construction of this treatise, that fascinates and repels alternatively. The position of the writer in some of his statements is plausible enough, but when he assails a cardinal point of evangelism the reader is confused. The book is written in a popular form, and gives the conversation of an infidel and a minister, upon which the author bases his theory of "Modern Christianity." His assault upon creeds is not defensible, but weakens the power of the treatise. What is apparent here, and always to be seen in those who assail a system, they fail to present any feasible or reasonable substitute. Christianity has too much vitality in itself, and has accomplished such wonderful things, that nothing can mar its beauty, though its adherents may not be faultless. We may say in passing that the book is scholarly, and the subject has been handled with more skill than wisdom.

SCEPTRES AND CROWNS. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Few writers have the nack of embodying so much sterling sense in a story, as the author of the "Wide, Wide World." The conversational style of the narrative will be appreciated by the young reader, as it brings out each character more clearly. Uncle Ben, little Maggie, Mr. Candlish, are all, in their respective characters, developing and illustrating the truth—"Thy Kingdom Come." Miss Warner exposes some of the evils so rife in society, under the name of the raffles, the lot, and the wager. The book is worthy of a wide circulation.

DOORS OUTWARD. A Tale. By the author of the "Win and Wear" series. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Lessons of courage and Christian efforts are inculcated in this well told tale. The fair author has rare gifts in presenting characters to weave in the story great truths, and bring out the better nature of man and woman. The idealistic character of her writings are preeminent. Zellie, the chief character, and Bob, her brother, under the pressure of sudden mishaps, by which they were thrust from affluency to poverty, develop under the sympathy and fostering care of appreciative friends wonderful elements of thrift and tact. It is a capital book for the fireside, or Sunday school library.

WEST LAWN AND THE RECTOR OF ST. MARK'S. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

These stories are so tragrant with episodes of fireside life, that entitles the author to much graceful consideration, especially for some of the homely pictures. The diary revelations of Dora and others are rather of a florid type, and yet strongly smack of the truth in many cases. Both are love stories, and told in such a rollicking vein that is likely to hold the reader from the beginning to the end. "West Lawn" shows how Dora was wooed and won by a country doctor, and the second story, "The Rector of St. Mark's," tells how a rural divine fell in love with a fair parishioner, and, after much tribulation, succeeds. There is much to admire in these love stories.

ROSALIE'S PET. By Joanna H. Matthews, author of the "Bessie Books," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This delightfully told story is much like the previous excellent works of this author. It portrays domestic vicissitudes, and scenes in home life, that will interest young people. There is a healthy glow in the writings of this lady, which makes them worthy of consideration.

## ENTOMBED ALIVE.

### A Horrible Tale of a Twelve Years Solitary Confinement in the Wilderness.

A strange and horrible tale comes to us, in the Allentown *Chronicle*, of a man imprisoned on the Blue Mountain in that section, within four brick walls about seven or eight feet high, bricked over the top and enclosing a space of six feet square, without either door or window. The discovery of his whereabouts was accidentally made by a Mr. Edward Powell while out hunting. He says the man bricked up in that monumental coffin, and who suffers death in life, is named Levi Handwerk, and that he has been imprisoned at that place for twelve years. It seems the father of Handwerk died and left his son $4,000. He was a lunatic, subject to fits of ungovernable rage, thereby endangering the lives of those about him. The mother of Handwerk married a second time and it was then that Levi was consigned to this dungeon—a violent, raving madman. Here, if the details of this horrible story be true, he has wollowed in filth, his food passed through the small apperture made by leaving out a brick in the wall, exposed to the severity of the winter weather, crying, shrieking and yelling, when the storms have swept over the mountain, and making night hideous with his frantic cries. It seems incredible—impossible. Yet, Mr. Powell is sure of the brick dungeon and its inmate, and gives the story of the prisoner as it was given to him by the neighbors—some of whom say that the last time he was seen he was perfectly nude, and his body covered with long hair from head to foot.

The motive for his confinement is that he is not safe to be at large, and "if he had been sent to a lunatic asylum, the $4,000 would have been appropriated by the State to keep him."

Certainly, this story demands investigation. It is dreadful, indeed, for a man to be deprived of reason—but to be bricked up in the woods, to be forever removed from every influence that might possibly soften his great affliction, to be left like a beast in filth, to be perpetually in darkness and in solitude—it is a fate so horrible that humanity shudders at the thought of it, and we cannot but hope that the story here related and made known through Mr. Powell may be exaggerated, if not untrue. Mr. Powell, however, positively asserts that the man is there ann confined as described.

On Monday Mr. Edward Powell, or Allentown, the gentleman who first discovered Handwerk's ssituation, accompanied by Coroner Moser, Messrs. George Horsh and D. H. Nothstein, proceeded to the place in Washington township, and were led by Mr. Powell to the mysterious structure. The building is situated, it is said, about one hundred yards from where his parents (?) reside, and when the Allentown party arrived, a constable from Slatington and another gentleman were preparing to remove Handwerk. The strong iron bars were taken down by the constable and the party entered. The sight that met their eyes is simply indescribable. Lying on a patch of fine straw, in a nude state, covered with a thick crust of dirt from head to foot, was a human being, the stench arising from the bed of filth being intolerable. The pen in which he was confined is four feet square, made of brick, lined with rough pine boards. When the party entered Handwerk was laying in a crouched position, and it was only with assistance that he could stand on his feet, his limbs being paralyzed. They carried him to his mother's house, and after washing and clothing him he was taken by the constable to Slatington. A permit was procured for his admission into the Lehigh County Alms House, in which institution he will receive better and more humane treatment than heretofore. When brought to the light of day, he looked wistfully around and occasionally muttered incoherently. He rubbed his eyes vigorously, which were almost concealed by dirt, and although his sayings were unintelligible, it was noticed that his countenance beamed with joy at having secured liberty after so long confinement. It is alleged that years ago he was in his right mind, as records kept there he sold quite to other parties testify of business transactions which were by no means conducted by an insane person.

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Regarding purchases and sales of Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel, I refer to any Banker or Business Man in the city.
OFFICE AND YARDS, 69 and 71 Second avenue.

M'Keesport Iron Works,
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.
Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Permanent Improvement Loan.
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
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ROAD TO FORTUNE
IN WALL STREET.
Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid $200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and those use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address
DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,
NEW YORK.
Postoffice Box 5026. d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Peoples' Savings Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
INCORPORATED 1866.
No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
Next below the Safe Deposit Company.
HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. REA.....Vice President.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
W. Kay, Hugh Stowe,
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Thos. Wightman, A. W. Hallock,
K. Moorhead, SIDNEY VON BONNHORST,
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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
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THE
Safe Deposit Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE
Renting of Safes
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
BUILDING AND OFFICE:
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
HENRY LLOYD, President.
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N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Deposits in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 South Third St.
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Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
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Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
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AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
WELDING AND BOILER PLATES.
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CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
E. B. CAMPBELL.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 10, 1874.

The condition of general trade seems to be in as favorable a position as for several weeks past, and we fail to learn of any peculiarly disturbing causes at work. That matters are not working as satisfactorily as could be wished is not to be denied, and it is possible that as the year progresses toward a close the maturing of outstanding paper may be the means of cramping some firms; but it is not expected that there will be any serious difficulties, and everything looks more hopeful for a better showing at the end of the year than was anticipated a few weeks since.

When the currency law was passed last June, it was thought that one of the most important features of that law was the section establishing a Central Redemption Agency. This measure had been for years advocated by our best financiers, and although its location would more properly be in New York than at the national capital, yet on the whole its workings have been satisfactory. Considering the importance which was attached to it by the practical financial men, it is somewhat surprising to find Comptroller Knox, in his report to Congress, saying that this important organization has for its chief object the purification of the circulation rather than its redemption in the proper sense of the word. This belittles the subject of redemption to the matter of exchanging soiled for clean bank notes, and without a view that the fact that the legal tenders are a more desirable form of money than the bank notes. When we refer to the Comptroller's project for the resumption of specie payments this opinion seems the more strange, for the only argument he advances is that the demand for legal tenders, for the purpose of reserve and redemption, will gradually so appreciate their value that they will ultimately approximate to the value of gold, when a specie basis will be reached. Taking the facts as presented in Treasurer Spinner's report, and they do not bear out the theory of the Comptroller. Up to the present time over thirty millions of national bank notes have been redeemed, of which, amount one-third was not mutilated notes, but was currency fit for use and evidently sent in for some other purpose than that of exchange. As the system is perfected and the banks become accustomed to look to the Redemption Bureau for their supply of legal reserve we may now expect a large increase in the demand. We opine that the establishing of this agency will largely facilitate the gradual progress to specie resumption. Mr. Knox, in his elaborate report, has furnished a mass of information on the present position and past working of our national banking system, which will well repay the trouble of careful reading.

—The Central bank of Brooklyn—A State bank, not a national—went into the hands of a receiver August 2, 1870, having been really although not avowedly insolvent for several months. Shortly afterward bankruptcy proceedings were instituted and an assignee was put in possession. He brought suit against the Importers and Traders' bank to recover a considerable sum paid to them after he had failed. The Supreme Court gave judgment for him under the law forbidding any incorporated company to make, in contemplation of its insolvency, any transfer or assignment to any person whatever. The Court of Appeals, however, has reversed this judgment and affirmed the validity of the payment. Judge Grover, who delivers the opinion, finds that the money was paid by the bankrupt (the Central bank) to the defendant (the Importers' bank) to the credit of a loan drawn upon the former for a balance due to defendants arising from collections made for the Central bank. The payment was made through the Clearing House by the Marine bank as agent for the Central bank, and for purposes in the usual course of business, and would have been made in the same way if the Central bank had been entirely solvent and its affairs prosperous. The act being done in the ordinary and usual course of business by the bank, uninfluenced by the state of its pecuniary affairs, it cannot be said to have been done in contemplation of any particular condition of such affairs. A new trial is therefore ordered, costs to abide the result.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

| December 10, 1874. | 10:20 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:20 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | 111¼ | 111 | 111⅛ | | 111⅛ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, reg | 120½ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1862 | 118½ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 118½ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 118½ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1867, reg | 118½ | | | | | |
| 5-20's, 1867, coup | 119½ | | | | | |
| 10-40's, reg | 114 | | | | | |
| 10-40's, coupons | 114½ | | | | | |
| Currency 6's | 124½ | | | | | |
| New 5 per cents | 112½ | | | | | |
| Western Union Tel | 82⅞ | 82⅝ | 83¼ | 82⅝ | 83 | 83 |
| Quicksilver | 23¾ | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 30¼ | 30½ | 30¾ | 30¼ | | 30⅜ |
| Adams Express | 61 | | | | | |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 83½ | | | | | |
| American Express | 54 | | | | | |
| United States Express | 84 | | | | | |
| New York Central | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Erie | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Michigan Central | 87 | | | | | |
| Illinois Central | 97 | | | | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 88 | | | | | |
| Chicago & Northwest | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| do pref | 69 | | | | | |
| Rock Island | 101½ | | | | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pittsburgh | 90 | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| do pref | 100 | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Union Pacific | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Panama | 95 | | | | | |
| Hannibal & St. Jos. | 27½ | | | | 28½ | 28½ |
| Hannibal & St. Jos. pref | 39½ | | | | | |
| C., C. & I. C. | 9½ | | | | | |
| Toledo & Wabash | | | | | | |
| Toledo, Wabash & Western | | | | | | |
| Toledo, Wabash & Western pref | | | | | | |
| Terre Haute | | | | | | |
| Terre Haute pref | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 22½ | | | | | |
| South Carolina, Apr. | 70 | | | | | |
| Virginia 6's | 43 | | | | | |
| Missouri 6's | 91 | | | | | |

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central, sales | 52½ | |
| Pennsylvania Central scrip | 105½ | |
| Reading, sales | 54½ | |
| United Co.'s of New Jersey, sales | 124 | |
| Oil Creek | 84 | |
| Lehigh Valley | 62 | 62¼ |
| Central Transportation | 42¼ | 43 |
| Empire Transportation | 55 | |
| Pitts. Cin. & St. Louis, m. b. | 75 | 111 |
| Gold | | |

## GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 10, 1874.

The general tone of the leading merchandise markets to-day was quiet, with no material change from yesterday's report. The volume of trade was rather limited, without any important alterations in quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 942 |
| Cheese, lbs | 466 |
| Barley, bbls | 340 |
| Butter, pkgs | 36 |
| Potatoes, bush | 2,100 |
| Hay, bales | 290 |

The following quotations are given for sales on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was not a very large business transacted in the grain trade to-day. Receipts are more liberal, the total reported for to-day being 22,135 bush. Wheat is steady and unchanged as follows: choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 25@1 27; choice Ohio and Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio ditto $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 18. Corn is steady at 78@79c ₱ bushel for shelled, high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 76@77c; Wisconsin $5 75@6 00 per bbl. Rye is firm and advanced to 91 @95c@1 10 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local mills: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10 in sacks; 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 @8 25; Wisconsin $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 00; self-rising flour $6 75; packages, $7 00; buckwheat flour meal, old $5 75; new $4 50@5 00; oat meal $7 00@8 00.

HAY—The market is quiet but steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@23 50 ₱ ton; No. 1 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $20@20 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 35@1 45 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 50@2 00 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Choice to prime apples are quoted at $2 20 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for fair to good; $1 25@1 75 for common to medium.

BUTTER—The demand for the finer grades continues steady, and the stock of such butter is somewhat limited. Common stock, however, is in heavy supply, and dull and low. We quote at 36@37c ₱ ℔. for extra choice rolls; 30@32c for choice; 28@29c for medium; 12@15c for common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ ℔. In round lots; sales in a small way are made at 38c ₱ ℔. The market is rather weak with a downward tendency.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $2 50 ₱ cwt; $7 00 ₱ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is active, and a good jobbing trade is done; we quote in 6 ℔ packages at $4 20 ₱ doz packages. CHEESE—The market continues steady at about former prices. We quote at 12c ₱ ℔. for Ohio factory; new York factory, 12½@13c; weltzer 18@19c ₱ ℔. Receipts the past two weeks were 3,672 boxes.

EGGS—The market is steady, with good fresh selling at 29@30c ₱ doz; pickled 26@25c.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $11 00 ₱ barrel for Cashetts.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles 17@18c ₱ ℔.; whole deer 10@12c; prairie chickens $3 75@4 00 ₱ doz; pheasants $4 00@4 50 ₱ doz; quail $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; wild turkeys $1 00@1 50; rabbits 35@40c ₱ doz; squirrels 25@30c ₱ pair.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ℔. 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ℔. 20@30c, as to quality.

HOPS—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 18@22c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ ℔. in a jobbing way.

NUTS—Chestnuts are dull and nearly out of market, at about $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way $2 65@2 75. Peanuts are in good selling order at 5c ₱ ℔. for Virginia; 7c for red; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is steady with a shade stronger feeling. Sales from store are moderately active at 90@95c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; medium grades 75@85c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The market has a somewhat better feeling, but is still somewhat depressed. We quote at 13@15c ₱ ℔. for turkeys; chickens are in steady demand at 12@14c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ ℔.; dried blackberries 10c ₱ ℔.; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ₱ ℔. for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 55@60c ₱ gallon; Honey is active and firm at 30c ₱ ℔. for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ℔.

Medium pickles are quoted at $3 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are dull and depressed and are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70. Onions are in large supply at $3 50 ₱ bbl, for red; $ 00@4 00 for yellow.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 10@12c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 11, 1874.

The market continues firmer, and a generally improved feeling is noted both in the crude and refined markets. While there is no quotable change in the prices of crude, there is a good demand, and sales are at firm prices. Refined is strong, and, in sympathy with advancing movement in the East, the market here has an upward tendency.

CRUDE.

United, at wells, is quoted at 57½@59c; immediate shipment, at river, 56@58½c. Sales of 5,000 bbls are reported at Parkers.

REFINED.

The market for refined is buoyant, and the strong demand from shippers at the seaboard ports gives this market a firm feeling. We quote at 9@9½c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 11½c for spot and December delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 11¼c; December delivery 11½@11⅝c.

OIL BARRELS

are dull and unchanged at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 10.—The *Courier* says: The market continues quiet, but there was a shade more inquiry to-day, and prices firmer for United at wells, was offered, but sellers were holding for 60c. Sales:

1,200 bbls, upper road, spot.....81½c
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....82½c
2,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....83½c
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....83½c
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....82½c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....60 c
4,000 bbls, Parkers, United, immed'te shipment.....80 c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, immed'te shipment.....81¼c

NEW YORK, December 10, closing 9.—Prices are again higher and strong, with more inquiry from shippers. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5½c; refined is quoted at 11½c for prompt delivery, with sellers of 4,000 bbls of refined, for the remainder of this month, at 11½c, and 2,000 bbls do for early January at 11½c; cases 16½c for shipment: naptha 10½c for city. For Philadelphia delivery advanced prices are paid, with 11c named demand, and sales of 300 bbls refined were made at 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 10.—Market firm at 80 @82½c.

OIL CITY, December 10.—Market nominally at 60c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 10.—Market firm at 75 @77½c.

TIDIOUTE, December 10.—Market firm at 80c bid at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 10.—Market quiet; held at 75@76c.

PARKERS, December 10.—United 57½@60c; at wells; Parkers' shipment 80@82½c; market not fully opened.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Market firm: S. W. Penn crude 56½c; cases 16c; sales none; futures, December 11¼@11½c.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shippers | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & F..... | Hilliard O W | 2,500 |
| Duncan..... | Petrolite O W | 900 |
| Holcomb..... | Petrolite O W | 600 |
| Paine..... | Paine, Abbott & Tripp | 74 |
| Total..... | | 4,074 |

**Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.**

| Shippers | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| West Penn Junction, December 10, 1874. | | |
| Robinson..... | Freedom O W | 154 |
| Paine..... | Paine, Abbott & Tripp | 74 |
| Total..... | | 228 |

## CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 10, 1874.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Fruit Biscuit | 10 | Honey Jumbles | 13 |
| Alexandra Nuts | 14 | Ice Cream Cakes | 14 |
| Almond Macaroons | 14 | Lemon Crimps | 14 |
| Boston Crackers, ex. 9's | 9 | Lemon Jumbles | 13 |
| Boston Toast Crackers | 8 | Lemon Snaps | 14 |
| " | 8 | Mocha Washington | 14 |
| Butter Crackers | 9 | Milk Biscuit, (extra) | 9 |
| Cinnamon Drops | 14 | Macaroons | 14 |
| Croquet | 12 | Nic-Nac, (same as Arrowroot) | 9 |
| Cocoa Meal, in bulk | 12 | N. Y. Water Crack'rs | 6½ |
| Cracker Meal, ₱ doz | 11 | Oyster Cakes | 9 |
| Cream Crackers | 20 | Orientals | 12 |
| Cream Cakes | 11 | Oyster Crackers, XX | 6 |
| Derby | 12 | Oyster Pic-Nic | 9 |
| Fancy Combination | 12 | Pic-Nic Crackers | 10 |
| " Shapes | 12½c | Pittsburgh Pilot | 6 |
| Fruit Jumbles | 14 | Rose Butter | 7½c |
| Fruit Biscuit | 12 | Sugar Crackers, (extra) | 9 |
| Fancy Pilot | 9 | Soda Crackers | 9½c |
| Family Crackers | 7½c | Sugar Crackers | 9 |
| Farina Crackers | 7½c | Sugar Crackers, XX | 9 |
| Frosted Cream | 14 | Spiced Jumbles | 13 |
| Frost Cakes | 14 | Spiced Snaps | 13 |
| Ginger Snaps | 11 | Scotch Biscuit | 11 |
| Ginger Cakes | 11 | Scotch Bread | 11 |
| Ginger Nuts | 12 | Strawberry Cakes | 14 |
| Ginger Snaps | 12 | Water Crackers | 6½c |
| Ginger Cakes | 11 | Walnut Assorted | 10½c |
| Graham Wafers | 10 | Wm. Crackers | 9½c |
| Graham Crackers | 10 | Wintergreen Cakes | 16 |
| Graham, (Cold Water) | 7 | Wine Biscuit | 12 |
| | | (Hustis & Palmer's, London) | 14 |

## WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 10, 1874.

The following are the selling figures at which wool is bought in this market:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine fleece | 45@50c | Medium fleece | 45@48c |
| Tub-washed | 45@50c | Common | 40@45c |
| Coarse | 38@40c | Pulled wools | 30@50c |
| Unwashed | 30@35c | | |

## IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 9.—Scotch pig—The firmness ruling for some time past in this market has disappeared, and there is now more anxiety to sell: we quote Eglinton $35 00@37 00, Glengarnock $37 00@38 00 Coltness $40 00@42 00, with less doing. Scotch coal—Steadier. The arrivals Japan or State of Indiana were partly disposed of previous to arrival, the remainder going in store.

American pig—We cannot change from previous reports, which are a dull and drooping market, there being no inquiry from any source either speculative or for consumption, while stocks on the wharves are heavy, and prices generally in buyer's favor. We learn that No. 1 Thomas has been offered at delivery at Holmesburg. This indicates a still lower range of prices than has been ruling in the past, and it would seem that with the present rate of production, without any demand to carry off stocks, that prices can still recede to still lower figures. The furnaces generally are complaining that iron is now selling at a price less than the cost of production, and they are relatively thoughtful though we can give no reliable figures, we are of the impression that prices have scarcely yet reached the actual cost, notwithstanding state ments to the contrary.

Rails—There is no special inquiry, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Scrap—We hear of nothing doing.

Manufactured—Continues quiet, at our quotations. We note sales of 150 packs Russia sheet iri 125@c for stamped and 145@c for sound, gold.—*Shipping List.*

CLEVELAND.

December 8.—The hardware business has been fair during the week, and steady. We have no changes in rates to quote since our last week's report.

The market for manufactured iron is unchanged and the movement quiet.

The market for pig iron shows no improvement in demand, and we have still to report sales of Mahoning Valley at $20 00 ₱ ton, cash, delivered in Cleveland. Shipments are light, and the situation extremely dull. We note a slight variation in prices since our last, No. 1 bituminous foundry and No. 1 grey forge being quoted $1 00 higher and American Scotch $1 00 lower.

The following are the quotations at the close, four month time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 | $31 00 |
| No. 2 | 30 00 |
| No. 3 | 32 50 |
| No. 4 | 33 50 |
| Nos. 5 and 6 | 35 00 |

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 | 30 00 |
| No. 2 | 28 00 |
| No. 1 grey forge | 26 00 |

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Cherry Valley | 33 00 |
| No. 2 Cherry [Valley] | 31 00 |

—*Commercial Review.*

**Iron Ore Production of Missouri.**

Accurate statistical information concerning the industries of Missouri, the "Pennsylvania of the West," has been difficult of access owing to the many obstacles met with in new districts, and from the fact that some of the most important mining companies have heretofore published no full reports of their operations.

The St. Louis Railway *Register* has compiled, from the most accurate sources at its command, the following comparative statement:

RECEIPTS OF IRON ORE AT ST. LOUIS.

| Month. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 20,230 | 6,135 |
| February | 26,750 | 6,715 |
| March | 32,685 | 14,995 |
| April | 54,652 | 23,280 |
| May | 58,250 | 21,925 |
| June | 34,365 | 21,930 |
| July | 34,515 | 17,140 |
| August | 35,850 | 14,835 |
| September | 25,215 | 13,220 |
| October | 15,735 | 8,060 |
| November | 9,590 | 4,615 |
| December (estimated for 1874) | 5,585 | 5,500 |
| Total | 349,357 | 166,200 |
| Decrease in 1874, 183,157 tons. | | |

The routes of transportation were: The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads; the receipts in bulk by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad being 280,295 tons, and by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, from the great central mineral belt of Missouri.

The principal developments in this section are in the heavy supply and dull and low market. We quote at 38@43c ₱ ℔. for extra choice rolls; 30@32c for choice; 28@25c for medium; 12@15c for common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ ℔. In round lots; sales in a small way are made at 38c ₱ ℔. The market is rather weak with a downward tendency.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $2 50 ₱ cwt; $7 00 ₱ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is active, and a good jobbing trade is done; we quote in 6 ℔ packages at $4 20 ₱ doz packages. CHEESE—The market continues steady at about former prices. We quote at 12c ₱ ℔. for Ohio factory; new York factory, 12½@13c; weltzer 18@19c ₱ ℔. Receipts the past two weeks were 3,672 boxes.

EGGS—The market is steady, with good fresh selling at 29@30c ₱ doz; pickled 26@25c.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $11 00 ₱ barrel for Cashetts.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles 17@18c ₱ ℔.; whole deer 10@12c; prairie chickens $3 75@4 00 ₱ doz; pheasants $4 00@4 50 ₱ doz; quail $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; wild turkeys $1 00@1 50; rabbits 35@40c ₱ doz; squirrels 25@30c ₱ pair.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ℔. 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ℔. 20@30c, as to quality.

HOPS—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 18@22c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ ℔. in a jobbing way.

NUTS—Chestnuts are dull and nearly out of market, at about $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way $2 65@2 75. Peanuts are in good selling order at 5c ₱ ℔. for Virginia; 7c for red; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is steady with a shade stronger feeling. Sales from store are moderately active at 90@95c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; medium grades 75@85c ₱ bushel.

POUL

## CITY MATTERS.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 57, Fifth National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 10, 1874.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hum. | Wind. Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A.M. | 30.32 | 25 | 76 | calm. | | Cloudy |
| 2 P.M. | 30.31 | 35 | 70 | S. W. | Fresh. | Cloudy |
| 9 P.M. | 30.25 | 31 | 89 | W. | Gentle | Rain. |

Mean barometer.....30.25 Highest thermom.....37
Mean thermom.....31 Lowest thermom.....28
Rainfall......05

### Death from Injuries.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Ellen McCauley, Forbes street, Fourteenth ward. The deceased was a widow, eighty-seven years of age, and walked with crutches. On Tuesday she met with an accident on Fifth avenue, breaking her arm in a fall. The arm swelled to enormous proportions and erysipelas set in, causing her death Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

### The Perrysville Murder.

Saturday afternoon next at two o'clock has been fixed for a hearing, before Acting Mayor McMasters, in the case of Murray and Myers, charged with the murder of Gottlieb Wahl, on the Perrysville road, some weeks since. It will be remembered that the prisoners were committed by the Coroner, under the verdict of the jury, Murray for murder and Myers as an accessory. The information before the Mayor is for murder against both.

### The Late Municipal Election.

We published yesterday the able opinion of M. Swartzwelder, Esq., on the question of the validity of the late municipal election, in which he holds that the officers then chosen were legally elected and are successors to the present incumbents. We understand that Messrs. Geo. P. Hamilton and George Shiras, Jr., also eminent attorneys, have written opinions taking the same ground. All concur that the election held was valid, and also hold that as the construction of the Constitution made by the Attorney General of the State had been accepted by the people of the Commonwealth, it is "highly improbable that the courts would set aside any of the elections" held under that construction.

### New Stock Yards.

A number of Washington and Greene county drovers have opened a new cattle market at Castle Shannon, which cannot fail to prove a great convenience to our butchers, and more especially to those of the South Side. The company, as we are informed, have erected pens on property belonging to the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, at the point designated. They have also leased between two and three hundred acres of pasture, have provided themselves with cattle scales and made other necessary arrangements for conducting the business so as fully to meet the requirements of all who choose to be present on market days. Last week between two and three hundred cattle changed hands at these yards, and from present indications, the success of the new venture is apparent.

The city ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets, except between twelve at night and six in the morning, which is soon to go into effect, will not interfere with butchers who buy in this market, as they can have their stock cared for at the yards until they may be taken away during these hours.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

To-night the dramatic event of the winter occurs. The play of "Macbeth" will be given, with Miss Clara Morris as *Lady Macbeth*. As we have already written of this event, it marks a departure from the conventional interpretation of the part, by which it is sought to demonstrate that the character is not, as it has been used not be, a black as it has been painted. Miss Morris has given us such overwhelming proof of her genius that she is entitled to respectful attention when she proposes a new study in the direction of her art, even though the proposition would seem to involve an unsettling of the proprieties and the uprooting of cherished traditions. There is, happily, no danger that Pittsburgh will refuse a hearing in this case. All indications point to an overflowing house. So, whether we like the new interpretation or not, the bewitching actress is sure to realize a substantial "benefit" from the performance.

**Library Hall—Opera Bouffe.**

To-night, at Library Hall, Mlle. Aimee and her well trained troupe of singers and actors will reappear, and give Offenbach's "La Perichole." The performance is for the benefit of Aimee, who will sing in English for the first time in this city. The patronage bestowed thus far on the troupe has not been nearly commensurate with the merits of the entertainments afforded, and we hope that to-night the Hall may be crowded. The public have missed no end of enjoyment in attending the superb performances of Aimee, Nardyan and their assistants.

**Home Opera—The Bohemian Girl.**

Elsewhere announcement is made that the Gounod club will, on Thursday next, at Library Hall, produce Balfe's popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl." Professor Clement Tetedoux, who trained the club for "Martha," has had his forces under practice for several weeks, and is sanguine that their effort will eventuate in brilliant success. There will be a chorus of sixty voices, and a full orchestra under Professor Teorge's leadership. Mr. W. C. Smythe will act as stage director.

The sale of seats will begin at H. Kieber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street, on Monday next.

**Trimble's Varieties Theater.**

The new bill of attractions offered at this popular resort drew a large crowd thither last night. It will be repeated to-night.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

Theodore F. Straub and George P. Wilhelm, assignees of John Horn, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, presented a petition for leave to sell, at private sale, the bankrupt's interest in certain real estate of the firm of J. Bush & Co. Sale ordered.

On the application of Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, and on his recommendation the First National Bank of Allegheny and the First National Bank of Butler were designated as Depositories in Bankruptcy for the Twenty-third Congressional district.

**Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.**

The jury in the appeal of Darlington from the report of viewers on the Government site, allowed the appellant $107,000, the viewers having allowed him only $80,000. The appellant is not satisfied, and the case may possibly go to the Supreme Court.

In the divorce case of Frederick Railing vs. Mary Railing, the Court fixed the amount of maintenance to be paid by the libellant at the sum of ten dollars a month, and ordered him to pay the sum of fifty dollars as counsel fees to the attorney of respondent. A jury trial was awarded.

In the case of John Miller vs. Third Nation Trust Company, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,536 23.

In the case of Oliver O. Phillips vs. Gray & Frank, the jury found for plaintiff for $49 70. This was an action to recover for brick sold.

The case of J. L. McKee vs. L. B. Nobbs, an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

**District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.**

In the case of Joseph Forsythe, assignee of John Owings, vs. Jesse Cunningham, administrator of David Cunningham, a *scire facias* on a mortgage, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,470 65.

In the case of Elias. Steger, for use, vs. Edward Schendel, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for plaintiff for $336.

In the case of John Robinson vs. The Township of Chartiers; an action to recover a balance due plaintiff as Supervisor of the township, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick. The jury found for plaintiff for $512 88.

In the case of Anegreto Sessari vs. Joseph Kiser, an action to recover for the failure of the defendant to comply with a contract, wherein he was to sell and deliver to plaintiff certain goods, the jury found for plaintiff for $365. The case was tried before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury is out in the case of A. D. Thompson and J. A. Thompson, partners as Thompson Bros., vs. Henry Lowry and Adam Austin, an action to recover for a carload of hay seed sold and delivered. The case was tried before Judge White.

In the case of Hugh Boyle vs. David Hanson, the jury found for defendant.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.**

A verdict of guilty was returned in the case of John White and William Saville, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods in the shape of two books belonging to the store of Veleck & Long, in Allegheny.

John Farrell, Daniel Donovan and Michael Landis, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of James Cauley were acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

Michael L. Malone pleaded *nolo contendere* to maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a wooden building, in violation of a city ordinance, no prejudicial harm being found. George H. Holtzman was the prosecutor.

Elizabeth Hartman, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of clothing, charged by Amelia Jones, was acquitted.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in a second charge of larceny against the same defendant, preferred by Benedict Knopf, the facts seeming favorable to her on the trial.

David Audey plead guilty of felonious assault and battery in shooting Thomas Welsh.

In the case of R. P. Hemingray, indicted for assault and battery on oath of J. Altman, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

**TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.**

Commonwealth vs. Robert Fife, Thos. R. Sill, James Holland, Patrick Cady, Daniel Goggins, William Lang, John Welsh, John Ashton, August Schmidt, John Werner, Andrew Patterson, James Finnerty, Thomas Dougherty, Wm. Wilbert, Hugh Atkinson, John Jacobs, Michael McKenna, James Lacey, Michael McDonnell, John A. Greiner, George Broner, D. E. Hall, John Hafner.

## THE NEW WATER WORKS.

### REPORT OF ENGINEER LOWRY.

The Engines and Pumping Works' Foundations—Expenditures Made and to be Made—Exhibit of the Work to December 1st.

We publish below, omitting the tabular statements, the report of Joseph L. Lowry, mechanical engineer of the new water works, made to the Water Committee. The report makes a full exhibit of the progress of the work on the engines and the foundations of the pumping works to December 1, 1874, together with the expenditures under the different heads and the cost of work yet to be done. Following is the report:

*To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:*

GENTLEMEN—I submit the following report of the progress of the work in my department:

MACHINERY.

The work on the machinery has been prosecuted diligently. The total material furnished for the first pair of engines may be stated thus:

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Forging | 358,000 |
| Iron castings | 2,418,521 |
| Composition castings | 31,946 |
| Total | 2,809,276 |

The estimates (including November estimates not reached) on which there has been paid Mr. Hartupee $276,931 14. There has been furnished for the second pair of engines:

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Forgings | 364,142 |
| Iron castings | 1,761,767 |
| Composition castings | 65,392 |
| Total | 2,191,781 |

The estimates for the second pair of engines (including November estimates) aggregate $276,965 27, upon which there has been paid Mr. Hartupee $253,852 58. Eighty-two per cent. of the work on the first pair and eighty-six per cent. of the work on the second pair has been completed. A considerable portion of the machinery is on the ground.

The contract for the first pair of engines stipulates that the work "shall be completed on the 15th of November, 1874," and provides that "payment shall be made of eighty per cent. of the amount of the monthly estimates" also that one-half of the twenty per cent. reserve shall be paid "after the faithful erection of the engines to the satisfaction of the Engineer," the remaining ten per cent. to be paid at the end of twelve months' faithful operation of the machinery. The contract for the second pair contains similar provisions, and stipulates that the work shall be completed on the fifteenth day of November, 1874.

The contract price of the first pair of

| | |
|---|---|
| engines is | $423,559 00 |
| Paid Mr. Hartupee to date | 276,931 14 |
| Balance to be paid in monthly estimates until the machinery is erected | 61,926 86 |
| Due when the engines are tested | 42,355 00 |
| Due at the end of twelve months | 42,355 00 |
| Total | $423,550 00 |

The contract price of the second pair of engines is $375,000 00

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid Mr. Hartupee to date | 253,852 58 |
| Balance to be paid in monthly estimates until machinery is erected | 46,347 42 |
| Due when engines are operated | 37,500 00 |
| Due at the end of twelve months | 37,500 00 |
| Balance due on first pair of engines | $375,000 00 |
| Balance due on second pair of engines | $146,618 00 |
| | 121,347 42 |
| Grand total | $267,966 28 |

Although the machinery was not advanced sufficiently to enable the contractor to erect it within the time specified, the fact that the foundations are only now ready for the erection of the engines proves that they could not have been erected in the time specified, had they been completed. According to the contract Mr. Hartupee is allowed four and a half months in which to erect the machinery after being placed in full possession of the foundations.

The contract for the boilers was awarded to Messrs. N. Snyder & Co., on the 15th of April, 1874, for the sum of $82,000. The contract provides for the making and erecting of eight batteries, each battery containing four boilers, making in all thirty-two boilers, four batteries to be made of United States iron, and four of steel.

The contract price for the iron boilers is $57,602; the contract price for the steel boilers, $24,713. The work is to be completed on the list of December, 1874. Four batteries of the iron boilers have been constructed in a satisfactory manner. The steel boilers are in process of construction. The total estimated value of the machinery furnished by Messrs. Snyder & Co. aggregates $40,907 35.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount paid | $32,725 80 |
| Balance due | 22,659 11 |
| Total | $55,376 09 |

FORCING MAINS.

The contract for furnishing the material, constructing, delivering in the trenches and riveting fifty inch wrought iron pumping mains was awarded to Messrs. Jared M. Brush & Co. on the 15th of September 1874, for the sum of $40,000 72. The contract stipulates that the work "shall be commenced on the 1st day of September, 1874, and completed on the 1st day of April 1875." No work has been done on the pumping mains owing to the fact that Messrs. N. Snyder & Co. contract has not been filled. The claims to the contract. This unfortunate circumstance is much regretted, inasmuch as if the mains are not completed when the engines are ready for operation the entire work will be rendered unavailable until such time as the mains are finished.

The citizens will be subjected to discomforts and inconveniences arising from an insufficient supply of water, and no benefit will be derived from the money invested in the works.

INFLUENT PIPES AND VALVES FOR FOUNDATIONS.

The contract for the influent pipes and valves for the foundations was awarded to Mr. James Rees, on the 15th of October, 1874, to be delivered July 5, 1874. They are nearly ready for delivery. The contract price was $8,190, upon which Mr. Rees has been paid $6,272.

FOUNDATIONS.

The contract for the erection of the foundations for the new engine and boiler house was awarded to Mr. John Douglas on the 4th of April, 1874, at 25 cents per foot for coursed masonry, and $6 50 per perch for first-class rubble masonry. The contract required Mr. Douglas to have completed "one-fifth of the masonry per perch is arrived at by deducting the items in class "A" and "D," namely, boilers, pipes, pumps, derricks, railway sidings, rope, block and tackle, &c., amounting, as shown in class "B," to $29,795. Assuming that these are to be disposed of at one-half of their cost the sum of $14,897 49 may be realized. The excavating of the foundations, building coffer dams, cost of rip-rapping the same, grading on tops of the bank, and grading along the line of the Allegheny Valley Railway for forcing mains, amounting to $38,715 65 should be deducted from

| | |
|---|---|
| One-half cost of tools and railway sidings | $11,463 49 |
| Items, class "D" | 42,752 64 |
| Estimated value of stone unused | 9,857 99 |
| Total | $64,050 02 |

Deducting $64,050 02 from the gross expenditures leaves a balance of $251,940 57, which should properly be charged to the masonry of the foundations. There has been laid to date upwards of 20,500 perches of stone, which may be classed as follows: 2,000 perches that cost nearly double the first-class masonry (not described in the specifications or bid on); 12,000 perches of first-class masonry described in specifications and bid on; 5,500 perches of rubble.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF COST OF MASONRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5,500 perches rubble, $7 | $ 38,500 00 |
| 12,000 perches first-class, $12 | 144,000 00 |
| 3,000 perches for floors, &c., $25 | 69,000 00 |
| Total | $251,500 00 |

Dividing the gross expenditures ($315,140 59) by the quantity of stone laid to date (20,500 perches) will show that the average cost per perch of the masonry was $15 37. [This is to show that the masonry cost more than $7 00 per perch, as has been erroneously stated.] The actual cost of the masonry, as above stated, is $7 00 for rubble, $12 00 for first-class, and $25 00 for floors and inverted arches. There were ten bids submitted for the work. The bids ranged all the way per perch for first-class masonry and $7 19 for rubble. Had Mr. Douglass conducted the work himself, he would be entitled to the following, as per contract price:

| | |
|---|---|
| 12,000 perches first-class, at $10 25 | $122,000 00 |
| 5,500 perches rubble, at $6 | 33,000 00 |
| 3,000 perches extra cut for floors, at $25 00 | 69,000 00 |
| 8,000 yards excavation, at 40c | 3,200 00 |
| Total | $227,200 00 |

Mr. Lowry here gives a tabular statement showing the amounts paid and the amount yet to be paid on contracts, estimates, expenditures yet to be made, &c. The amount yet to be paid on contracts is $425,324 51, and the cost of work to be done to complete the work, exclusive of contracts, is $162,500, making a total expenditure needed in this department of $587,824 51.

The report then says: In conclusion, I will add that the engines now under construction, when working at their maximum capacity, will elevate 30,000,000 gallons of water in each twenty-four hours. When working at a mean velocity they will elevate 48,000,000 gallons in the same time. Should either pair of engines be divided from any cause the other pair would necessarily be compelled to supply all the water demanded. The consumption of water during the past thirty years has increased nine times; in the past twenty years four times, and during the past ten years the consumption increased two and two-thirds times. The consumption during the past year was averaging 14,500,000 gallons per day. Should the consumption increase in the next ten years in the same ratio, the average daily consumption in 1884 will approximate 38,000,000 gallons per day. From which it will be seen that one pair of engines can only supply the daily demand. It will be seen from the foregoing that should the consumption increase in the next ten years to the estimate that the work shall be completed on the fifteenth day of November, 1874.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest to you the propriety of supplying the higher districts on the South Side with water. This may be accomplished either by conveying water from Herron's Hill, or pumping from the present low level. In the event of the latter it will be seen from the foregoing that should the consumption increase in the next ten years to the estimate that the work shall be completed on the fifteenth day of November, 1874.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer.
PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1874.

COST OF WATER WORKS.

From the report of Civil Engineer Kenney, published yesterday, and that of Mechanical Engineer Lowry, given above, our readers may ascertain the total expenditures made upon the new water works to December 1st, instant, together with an approximate estimate of the amount required to complete the same. The expenditures have been:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Kennedy's department, reservoirs, pipe, &c | $1,348,968 53 |
| Mr. Lowry's department, foundations, engines, stop gates, &c | 910,216 75 |
| Total expenditures | $2,259,185 28 |

These figures do not include the cost of the land.

Mr. Kennedy's estimates of expenditures yet to be made | $103,280 00
Mr. Lowry's estimate | 594,824 51

Total expenditures needed | $698,100 51

Mr. Kennedy, however, includes the cost of completing the Brilliant Hill reservoir, which, he says, will be completed some time since, as also the cost of the laying of 36-inch pipe on Butler street consequent thereon. These items, with stop gates for that reservoir, $53,564, would be deducting this amount from the total of $698,100 51 and we have $769,653 51 needed expenditures, providing the work is completed only as now intended.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, December 9, 1874:

PITTSBURGH.

Twenty-first ward—John Welsh to Thos. W. Welsh, December 5, 1874: lot on Park street, 135x145 feet.....$ 100 00
Second ward—Joseph C. Hacker to Jacob Hager, September 30, 1874; lot on second avenue, 20x81 feet.....
Fourth ward—Jacob Negley to Joseph N. Anderson, November 30, 1874: lot 112x140 feet on Stanwix street.....
ALLEGHENY.
Eighth ward—Adam Kurtz to George Whitmer, May 30, 1874; lot on Franklin street, 60x157 feet.....
BOROUGHS.
Mansfield—M. E. Brown to Mrs. S. Annette Lacock, 1874; lot on Main avenue, 25x100 feet.....
TOWNSHIPS.
Forward—Christian Geantz to John Maloney, November 28, 1874; lot Mulberry street 50x84 feet.....
East Deer—Nathaniel Miller, admr. to Joseph N. Hock, October 17, 1873; two lots in Hockeytown.....
Elizabeth—E. W. Cornish to Anna G. Saddler, February 8, 1869; lot 200 feet.....
East Deer—Francis Beaty *et al.* to Adam Kiser, March 27, 1862; 97 acres land.....
Wilkins—Jas. R. Carey to John K. Phillips, May 1874; lot 66x200 feet, avenue, 14x27 feet.....
Elizabeth—Anna G. Saddler to W. W. Laughlin, June 1, 1872; lot 60x200 feet.
Lower St. Clair—Ann E. Long to Jacob B. Mulvich, October 29, 1870; lot 25x160 feet, Washington avenue.
Baldwin—Nich. Reichenwald to M. M. Pistorius, August 5, 1875; ½ acre lot.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ST. PAUL'S T. A. B. Society holds a reunion this evening, at Lafayette Hall.

HUGH RICHARDSON, a well known and highly respected citizen of Allegheny, died yesterday morning.

THE employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad pave organized a mutual insurance company.

THE work of putting up the new folding doors in the corridor of the Allegheny City Building was commenced yesterday.

THE horse and buggy of Mr. Koch, of the South Side, were stolen on Wednesday, from before the door of the Oakland Hotel.

ONE of the blast furnaces in this city used from 17,000 to 18,000 tons of Canadian ore last year, and this year from 23,000 to 24,000 tons.

AN ADDITION is in course of erection to the steel blooming mill of the Cambria Iron Works. It will be large enough to accommodate another furnace.

THE conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional district will meet at the Monongahela House to-morrow, to select a candidate for the McJunkin vacancy.

THE boys arrested for disorderly conduct on the bar of the Allegheny Boat Club, Wednesday night, were yesterday discharged with a reprimand by Mayor Fleming.

THE Pittsburgh Galvanizing works have a train of 16-inch rolls for rolling sheets after they are galvanized, and Bailey, Farrell & Co. have a train of 18-inch rolls for rolling iead.

IT is said the Youngstown puddlers have given notice to their employers that if they sell any muck-bar to the Pittsburgh manufacturers a strike in the mills of that place will be the result.

A BOOR young fellow of our acquaintance remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is, to "live within his income," whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

THE residence of Mr. F. A. Hopper, banker, at Irwin Station, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, who carried away one hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of silverware and an overcoat.

THE Acting Mayor yesterday sent James Nottingham and John and Larry Gilson to the Workhouse for six months, for participating in a row at the corner of Pike and Fourteenth streets, and for stoning police officers.

MR. JOHN MCCAULEY, of Versailles township, a soldier of the war of 1812, was in the city yesterday. Although eighty-eight years of age, the old soldier is hale and hearty, and steps out with the briskness of a youth of twenty.

A FRIEND tells us that at one of our parochial residences in the other day, he was addressed by the waiter as follows: "Bifstek hammerlam chops teereeofy dwishum fridegs." He is anxious to know the nature of the cuisine of that house.

HENRY DIEHL and Annie Diehl were arrested yesterday, in Allegheny, for receiving some of the tools stolen from Bell & Weir. They were locked up on charge of business of junk dealers. When brought before the Mayor they waived a hearing, and gave bail in $300 for trial at Court.

OF THE blast furnaces in this city, six are in blast and five out. Dunbar furnace, in Fayette county, is blowing, and Fairchance has been out for several months. Charlotte furnace, at Scottdale, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, is blowing.

THE Pittsburgh Bolt Company have in their works twenty-four puddling and seven heating furnaces, an 18-inch muck mill, an 18-inch bar mill, 18-inch universal mill, 10-inch and 8-inch guide mills. Product, nuts, bolts and railroad supplies. Capacity fifty tons per day.

A TEMPERANCE meeting will be held at Rev. Milligan's church, this evening, when the following subjects will be discussed: "Looking into private elections"—Mr. William Little. "Is the Government of the United States responsible for the sin of intemperance"—Mrs. Dr. J. Campbell. "Cause and cure of intemperance"—Mrs. W. E. Cormley.

A TRAMP made a narrow escape with his life, at McDonald's, Tuesday evening. He was standing on the railroad, watching the approach of the Fast Line train, and supposing himself on the track on which the train was coming, stepped upon the other track only to find himself directly in front of the locomotive. By a sudden jump he cleared the engine and escaped unhurt. He was suffering from hunger and cold, and seemed to be in a bewildered state of mind. Tramps are increasing on the Pan Handle road, and are now frequently seen in squads. It is a mystery to the people where they obtain enough to eat, and more mysterious where they find lodging.

### THE INDIAN WOMAN'S CASE.

**A Disputed Point Settled—Additional Testimony for the Plaintiff.**

The ejectment case of Mary Cub-ba-youquit, the alleged Indian wife of the late William Mowry, against a number of well known citizens, in possession of property forming a part of the well known Mowry estate, was resumed yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan.

The legal question, as to the right of the plaintiff to establish the marriage by "public reputation," was very fully discussed, after which the Court sustained the objection, following the ghost lore that hearsay evidence should not be admitted. Plaintiff's counsel took exceptions to the ruling.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

Michael Daily was then recalled, and cross-examined at great length in regard to the marriage. In reference to this suit he said:

Mr. Meister spoke to me first about this suit; his business is buying furs and trading with the Indians; he has been at Bay City twelve or fifteen years, perhaps longer; he first spoke to me about this suit a year ago last fall, he came to my house and spoke to me about it; asked how long I had lived in Bay City and whether I knew the Mowry boys; since that time I have not been in Meister's employ about this case among the Indians. He asked me to see Mr. Gruit and told him I would if he would pay me for it. He has paid me nothing, and I have no share in his claim that I know of. The wife he or person else has promised me any share in this claim if successful. I have sold Meister property and he told me he intended to pay me. He bought a lot on Saginaw street and owes me $200. He is not to pay me out of the proceeds of this suit. I have been to see him different times about it, and he has said he would pay me in a few days; I have not taken Indians to Meister's house in reference to the Indians; have not been the bearer of presents from Meister to the Indians; I have not an interest in a like claim set up against Addison Mowry's estate.

The name of the squaw introduced to me —Perot's daughter and the wife of Mowry —was

"ME SQUAW-WAH-SUN."

[This is a sort of nick-name, and means "tired-cloud-in-the-morning."—Rep.] I first saw the child at Perot's house, I think in 1851 or 1850; I could not fix the date; it was in the spring or fore part of the summer; the child was very young, three weeks or so old; I know William R. McCormick; I never told him at Bay City that I had an interest in Meister's claim; I have had no interest in the claim that I have parted with; I hold no interest in the claim.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

P. L. Rogers, sworn—Live at East Saginaw; was engaged at Backus' store with Mowry and seventeen years old at that time; recollect concerning Mowry's intimacy with the girl: I was in Mr. Backus' room all night; Mowry and the girl went into another room together, but don't know whether they were there all night or not; at one time spoke in Mowry's presence of the girl as "that squaw;" Mowry reproved me and said I used very improper language for a young man; that he would tell my father if I used such expressions again; also that "she wasn't a squaw," but his wife.

Cross-examined—I don't recollect whether it was in '44 or '45 when I went to the store and Backus began business; I might have been verging on my sixteenth year; was 5'2½ him between two and three years; don't know constantly, but occasionally; never knew the woman to be at the store all night but once; on that occasion Mr. Backus was sick; when I used the word squaw, she had asked me for some goods, and not understanding her, had asked again and used the word; Mowry, the woman and myself were in the store when I spoke; possibly others; it was during business hours; don't know the time of day; Mowry was boarding at that time at different places in Bay City (or Lower Saginaw as it was then called); one place he stayed in was the Globe Hotel, but don't mind whether Mrs. Tate or Mrs. Campbell kept it then.

HARRIET BROWN—I reside at Bay City; have lived there since 1842; I came to Saginaw in 1837, and kept a store there until I went to Bay City; in Bay City we kept a store; knew William Mowry; he came to board at my house in 1846; he did not board very steady, perhaps a month or so, then would stay away for days at a time. He had his house his headquarters; I had heard he was married to this squaw, and I said, "Bill, is it true you are married to this squaw?" and he said "Yes, by gum!" I told him he had got a very pretty girl for his wife, for I had known her since she was a child; she was not with him at that time; I was in company with his wife; he brought her to my house with her sister and cousin, and he told me to give them all their tea; there was going to be a slighthand performance; I took no notice; he held her his daughter, and we called her Mary; Mowry never told me before his marriage that he was going to be married. They had one child; she was about four months old when they came; she had the baby in her arms and I asked what it was, and Mowry said, "That is my baby;" I looked at it and said, "Bill, you can't deny that child, for it is the very picture of you." He said, "I don't deny it," and patted it on the cheek; I left them at my house soon and went to the show that night. The following winter Mowry came over to my house in a cutter, and had his wife with him; they were going up to Saginaw; he said he was going to get clothing so he could dress her just like any other American lady; they stopped awhile, and he went into a bar-room and ordered a whisky sling; she would not touch it, and I knew she would not for she never touched liquor; they went on to Saginaw, and when Perot came back stopped; it was nearly dark, she had a nice piece of broadcloth for a cloak, and other articles of wearing apparel; I never saw them together at other times; it was cold, and I heard Mowry order the barkeeper to put up a bottle of whisky, for, said he, "Dad will need a sup when I get home;" Mowry always called Perot, "Dad;" I think it was in 1846 my boy was born; it was the summer he told me he was married; there was a big fire, or I could have brought down marks to show exactly; Mowry frequently talked to me about the child, and said it was a pretty child, and it was, too; it was almost white; he said he wished it had been a boy like mine.

This witness was still on the stand at the hour of adjournment.

### ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

**Regular Meeting Last Evening.**

Allegheny Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order at half-past seven, President McBrier in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and resolutions were presented: Petition from Heller, Beck & Co., for abatement of business tax; opening Third street from Chestnut street to Church alley, and from Church alley to Ohio street; for a main sewer through the Ninth and Eleventh wards; for gas lamp on Adams streets. All referred.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Patterson presented the resignation of Hugh McNeil as a member of Select Council, because of his election to the State Senate. Accepted, and the Mayor directed to order a special election to fill the vacancy.

The Chair presented a remonstrance against the opening of Grant street from Rebecca street to Scott avenue. Referred.

SALARY OF CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

Also, communication from the Mayor, returning the ordinance fixing the salary of the Clerk to Committees at $800 with his veto.

The Chair stated that a majority of three-fifths of the members present could pass the ordinance over the veto.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Walton and Voeghtly, to wait on the Mayor and explain to him that by the ordinance the salary of Clerk was not increased, but was merely a continuation of the salaries of the clerks to committees and the Park Commission.

Mr. Voeghtly presented an ordinance granting the St. Paul's German Protestant church the privilege to erect a frame school building on Carpenter alley. Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, ETC.

The Finance Committee reported the election of collectors of delinquent taxes, and that their bonds had been approved. Report received.

The report was accompanied by an ordinance relative to contracts for work, materials and supplies for the city. Recommitted. Also, authorizing the issue of $15,000 additional Troy Hill road bonds, bearing six per cent. interest in gold per annum. Adopted.

The Controller's report was presented and ordered to be filed.

The Street Committee's report, accompanied by ordinances for payment of Street Inspector, and appointing viewers to assess benefits and damages for improvement of Troy Hill road, was received and the ordinances passed.

Ordinances to pave Williams street from Ohio to Perry street and Return street from west line of Orphans' Asylum to the water basin property were passed.

THE SALARY ORDINANCE PASSED.

Mr. Walton, from the committee appointed to confer with the Mayor in relation to his veto, reported that the Mayor had acted under a misapprehension of the facts, and that he felt indifferent to his veto. The veto was considered as withdrawn, and the ordinance declared passed.

An ordinance to open Grant avenue, from Rebecca street to South avenue, was recommitted.

An ordinance to widen Woodland avenue, from Beaver avenue extension to the New Brighton road, was passed.

Ordinance making it the duty of the City Engineer to notify persons interested in property proposed to be improved by the city, personally or by letter, of the time fixed for the meeting of viewers. Passed.

WATER BASIN IMPROVEMENT.

The report of the Water Committee, recommending that the contract for the improvement of the water basin be awarded to McNaugher & Co., at their bid of $85,961, was presented, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the committee to let the same to the said firm.

Mr. McBrier (Mr. Ackley in the chair) moved the adoption of the resolution.

After a lengthy discussion the resolution was postponed until the next meeting.

The ordinance requiring the placing of a flagman at Sycamore street, at the West Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, was called up and passed.

The Committee on Parks reported a resolution abolishing the Park Commission, and passing the parks over to Councils. Laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, President Hastings in the chair.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following petitions and resolutions were presented: Petition for vacation of Kerr street, Ninth ward; resolution for extension of Howard street, First ward; also, for water pipe on Bidwell street; for lamp post corner of Bidwell and Shefield streets; to open Howard street. All appropriately referred.

COMMITTEES.

The Fire Committee reported the suspension of Superintendent McCandless, of the fire alarm, November 13, for neglect of duty, and the employment of Mr. Edwin Rogers to put the fire alarm apparatus in order. The report of Mr. Rogers accompanied that of the committee, setting forth that he had found the fire alarm fixtures in a very bad condition, and had repaired the same. The report was accepted, and the resolution suspending Superintendent McCandless adopted.

The Ordinance Committee reported an ordinance changing places of holding elections in the Tenth and Seventh wards, heretofore published. The report was accepted and the ordinance passed.

The Committee on Streets reported, recommending the passage thereof, an ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Western avenue. The ordinance having previously been passed by the Select branch, and had been recommitted by the Common branch. The report was withdrawn, it being objected that it should have been made to the other branch.

The Market Committee reported the receipts at the different scales, amounting to $2,083 14. Received and filed.

The Gas Committee reported a resolution authorizing the erection of gas lamp posts on corner of River avenue and Goodrich street, Hope and Voegtly streets, corner of North alley and West Diamond street, Ledlie street, and at the center of Herr's Island bridge; also, declaring price of gas consumed by the city at eighty cents per 1,000 feet. Adopted.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Mr. Eberhardt called up an ordinance (passed in Select Council, November 27), authorizing the widening of Vista street, from Ohio to Perry street. Passed.

Mr. Sholes called up an ordinance (passed in Select Council, November 27) for a main sewer from Washington avenue along Freeman street and alley between West End avenue and Taggart street, and along Taggart street to Charles street. Rejected.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to clinker River avenue was referred.

An ordinance for grading and paving Short alley, from Joint alley to Rebecca street (in Select Council passed August 13), was passed.

Adjourned.

### THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

**Meeting of the Executive Committee—Funds Wanted—The Late City Election A Public Meeting to be Called.**

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union met again yesterday afternoon, with Dr. George H. Keyser in the chair.

Mr. King, from the Finance Committee, complained that the filthy lucre was slow in gathering. He wanted members to show a good example by paying promptly. Only himself, Judge Mellon, Mr. Johnston, and Captain Ward had extended pecuniary aid.

The Chair inquired as to the taxpayer who had been reported by Judge Mellon as willing to back up the work with $10,000, if necessary.

Mr. King said Mr. James Kelly was the gentleman referred to, but he had done nothing as yet.

The report was received, with hopes that an impetus would be given to this important matter.

Mr. King, from the City Hall Committee, reported that "operations" would soon be begun. Other committees reported progress.

Mr. Finley, in a few remarks, attempted to stir up the committee on the legality of the late city election, to more vigorous action. He hoped the Mayor would be interviewed, and in case of a refusal to issue a proclamation for another election that it be appealed to for a writ of mandamus compelling the same. The speaker was not in favor of sensational meetings of citizens whereby to manufacture public opinion, as he believed it to be simply a matter of law to be decided by the court.

Mr. John Kelly thought it unnecessary to go to the Mayor, as he was not the judge of the question of legality.

Capt. Ward expressed his views at some length against the legality of the last city election.

Mr. Finley thought the people were getting tired of the delay of action on the part of the Union.

On motion of Capt. Ward, it was decided to hold a public meeting on Saturday, 19th instant, the hour and place to be fixed by the sub-committee heretofore appointed.

Adjourned.

### EJECTMENT SUIT.

**Action to Recover Fourteen Acres on Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second Ward.**

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, L. B. Davison, Esq., trustee, brought an action in ejectment, for use of Frances A. O'Hara, against Joseph Dilworth and Alexander Chambers, to recover possession of fourteen acres in the Twenty-second ward, fronting on Fifth avenue, and adjoining properties of George A. Berry and others.

The abstract of title sets forth patent to Robert D. McFarland, 1788; will of said McFarland, 1822; deed from William and Joseph McFarland to John McFarland, 1839; decease of John McFarland, intestate, in 1861, leaving a widow and three children, Sarah D., Ada F. and Francis A. McFarland, the latter now the wife of Michael O'Hara. Appointment of Wm. Harrison, in 1861, as guardian of said minors. Public sale of this land, in 1865, by order of court, and purchase of same by Frances D. O'Hara. Deed of same, under said sale, dated February 17, 1866, and recorded in volume 201, page 627, under a mistake and misapprehension, to Michael O'Hara, whereby he wrongfully held the legal title in himself until July 10, 1866. Deed of trust from Michael O'Hara and wife to William Harrison and G. L. B. Fetterman, to the use of Frances A. O'Hara, dated July 16, 1866. The discharge of Harrison and Fetterman as trustees, and appointment of Luke B. Davison as trustee, in December, 1874, and order made on said discharged trustees to make a transfer of the legal title of said of said property, charged with said trust, to Luke B. Davison, and deed therefor to said Davison, dated November 16, 1864.

### Western University Preparatory Exhibition.

Principal Ludden offers to those who love to see how wide-awake boys demean themselves on the platform, a most enjoyable entertainment for this evening.